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Political Spending

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 85th CONGRESS

As of Feb. 14, 1958

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	SIGNED
Reciprocal Trade (HR 10368)			
OTC Membership (HR 6630)			
Mutual Security Program			
Immigration Law Revision			
Military Pay Raises (HR 9979)			
Postal Pay Raise (S 27)		Reported 7/22/57	
Classified Pay Raise (S 734)		Reported 7/25/57	
Atomic Secrets Sharing (S 3165)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Underway	
Surplus Disposal (S 3039)		Hearings Underway	
Excise, Corporation Taxes			
Debt Ceiling Increase (HR 9955)	Reported 1/17/58	Passed 1/23/58	Hearings Completed
Postal Rate Increase (HR 5836)	Reported 6/3/57	Passed 8/13/57	Hearings Underway
Education Aid (S 3163) (HR 10278)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Underway	
Farm Program (S 3049) (HR 10050)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Underway	
Labor Regulation (HR 10235-36, 10248)			
Small Business Administration (HR 7963)	Reported 6/13/57	Passed 6/25/57	
Special Defense Construction (HR 9739)	Reported 1/14/58	Passed 1/15/58	Reported 1/28/58 Passed 1/30/58 Signed 2/12/58
Natural Gas Regulation (HR 8525)	Reported 7/19/57		
Rivers, Harbors (S 497)	Reported 8/13/57	Reported 3/25/57	Passed 3/28/57
Presidential Disability	Hearings Completed	Hearings Underway	
Alaska Statehood (S 49) (HR 7999)	Reported 6/25/57	Reported 8/30/57	
Hawaii Statehood (S 50) (HR 49)	Hearings Completed	Reported 8/30/57	
TVA Financing (S 1869) (HR 4266)	Reported 8/13/57	Reported 7/2/57	Passed 8/9/57



POLITICAL GROUPS REPORT SPENDING \$4.7 MILLION

A total of \$4,661,413.92 in political spending in off-year 1957 was reported by 44 organizations that filed reports with the Clerk of the House. The same groups reported total contributions of \$4,167,462.91. In 1955, the last previous off-year, spending totaled \$4.3 million and receipts were \$5.0 million. (1956 Almanac, p. 705)

Spending and receipts will, of course, be much higher in election year 1958. Two matters that could affect the 1958 picture:

● **LEGISLATION** -- Awaiting action in the Senate is S 2150, a bill to revise the existing regulations on campaign spending and contributions. The bill, which would liberalize spending limits but require more complete disclosure of campaign finances, was reported by the Senate Rules and Administration Committee last Aug. 2. (For provisions, see 1957 Almanac, p. 652). Enactment of the measure in a campaign year is considered highly unlikely.

● **CONTRIBUTIONS** -- A large-scale advertising program to encourage large numbers of citizens to contribute small amounts to the political party of their choice may be conducted in 1958. The program has been approved in principle by the American Heritage Foundation, the Advertising Council of America and the Republican and Democratic National Committees. Formal announcement of the drive may come in April.

1957 Receipts, Spending

Following is a list of the organizations, divided into four categories: Democratic, Republican, Labor, Miscellaneous.

The figures for receipts are followed by (c) when these figures are total contributions. An (r) represents total receipts (including contributions and other receipts).

In the event that an organization did not file reports covering all of 1957, the date in parentheses indicates the period reported.

Democratic Groups

Six Democratic groups reported 1957 receipts of \$986,586.87. Expenditures totaled \$1,067,734.36, or 23 percent of the entire spending reported by political organizations for 1957.

Democratic National Committee -- Received \$824,535.89(r); spent \$817,768.48.

Democratic National Congressional Committee -- Received \$14,550.00(r); spent \$37,824.31.

Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee -- Received \$23,719.50(c); spent \$46,129.36.

Stevenson-Kefauver Campaign Committee -- Received \$79,063.78(r); spent \$131,752.16.

Yarborough Committee of Dallas, Texas -- Received \$9,242.95(c); spent \$9,242.95. (To April 12, 1957)

Young Democratic Clubs of America -- Received \$35,474.75(r); spent \$25,017.10. (Treasurer's report: Dec. 5, 1955 -- Oct. 15, 1957)

\$1,000-or-More Club

A summary of the number and size of individual contributions of \$1,000 or more, as reported by various committees of both parties for 1957:

DEMOCRATS		
Contributions	Size of Gift	Total
42	\$1,000 - 1,999	\$ 42,785.95
9	2,000 - 2,999	21,000.00
--	3,000 - 3,999	-----
--	4,000 - 4,999	-----
1	5,000	5,000.00
52		\$ 68,785.94
REPUBLICANS		
Contributions	Size of Gift	Total
109	\$1,000 - 1,999	\$223,402.48
30	2,000 - 2,999	64,372.52
43	3,000 - 3,999	129,314.06
--	4,000 - 4,999	-----
6	5,000	30,000.00
188		\$447,089.06

Republican Groups

Fifteen Republican groups reported receiving \$2,332,854.82 in 1957. Total expenditures: \$2,879,875.01, or 62 percent of the spending reported.

Independent Democrats for Eisenhower, NYC -- Received \$39,691.76(c); spent \$39,691.76. (To Sept. 17, 1957, final report)

National Citizens for Eisenhower, NYC -- Received \$362,142.93(r); spent \$501,436.09.

National Federation of Republican Women -- Received \$27,495.28(r); spent \$26,061.50.

National Ike Day Committee, Kansas City, Mo. -- Received \$15,000.00(c); spent \$20,189.63. (To Feb. 28, 1957)

National Republican Congressional Committee -- Received \$295,476.70(c); spent \$543,426.21.

Republican Finance Committee of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pa. -- Received \$312,837.98(r); spent \$229,631.81.

Republican National Committee -- Received \$827,112.14(c); spent \$1,131,024.53.

Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee -- Received \$160,322.93(r); spent \$237,844.91.

Republican State Committee in and for the District of Columbia -- Received \$26,768.05(c); spent \$36,007.85.

Republican State Committee of Delaware, Wilmington, Del. -- Received \$74,949.16(r); spent \$22,955.40.

United Republican Finance Committee for the State of New York -- Received \$141,553.53(r); spent \$63,921.42.

United Republican Finance Committee of San Mateo County, Burlingame, Calif. -- Received \$30,214.28(r); spent \$23,420.86.

Political Spending - 2

Wyoming Republican State Committee -- Received \$989.00(r); spent \$1,750.57.

Young Republican National Campaign Committee -- Received nothing; spent \$567.00. (To Feb. 28, 1957)

Young Republican National Federation -- Received \$18,301.08(c); spent \$1,945.47.

Labor Groups

Thirteen labor organizations reported receipts of \$446,168.58 for 1957. Expenditures totaled \$243,293.70, or 5 percent of the total spending reported by the 44 organizations that filed reports for 1957.

Amalgamated Political Education Committee, NYC -- Received \$24,419.33(c); spent \$10,620.48.

California Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, Santa Monica, Calif. -- Received \$1,953.00(r); spent \$894.40.

Clothing Workers Political Committee for Eastern Pennsylvania, Allentown, Pa. -- Received \$3,812.25(c); spent \$2,394.81.

Committee on Political Education, AFL-CIO -- Received \$227,081.94(c); spent \$75,514.00.

Kansas Committee on Political Education, AFL-CIO, Topeka, Kan. -- Received \$3,350.02(c); spent \$1,190.57.

Machinists Non-Partisan League, Los Angeles, Calif. -- Received \$2,179.00(r); spent \$1,085.00.

Machinists Non-Partisan Political League -- Received \$37,171.82(c); spent \$28,174.38.

Educational Fund: Received \$55,768.36; spent \$54,542.70.

Railway Labor's Political League -- Received \$7,553.93(c); spent \$7,750.00.

Textile Workers Union of America, Political Fund, NYC -- Received \$10,380.17(c); spent \$2,750.00.

Trainmen's Political Education League, Cleveland, Ohio -- Received \$1,523.00(r); spent \$1,418.40.

UAW-CIO Political Action Committee, Detroit, Mich. -- Received \$45,560.00(c); spent \$18,484.21. (To Aug. 31, 1957)

United Brotherhood of Carpenters Non-Partisan Committee, Indianapolis, Ind. -- Received \$50,013.80(r); spent \$42,549.25.

United Steelworkers of America, Political Action Fund, Pittsburgh, Pa. -- Received \$76,274.72(c); spent \$50,468.20.

Miscellaneous Groups

Ten miscellaneous organizations reported total receipts of \$401,852.64. Expenditures: \$470,510.85, or 10 percent of the total expenditures reported for 1957.

Americans for Democratic Action -- Regular account: Received \$113,500.78(c); spent \$195,627.21. Non-political account: Received \$43,677.50(c); spent \$68,726.48.

Christian National Crusade, Los Angeles, Calif. -- Received \$189,419.32(r); spent \$164,298.31.

Crescent Bay Non-Partisan Political League, Santa Monica, Calif. -- Received \$753.50(r); spent \$494.78.

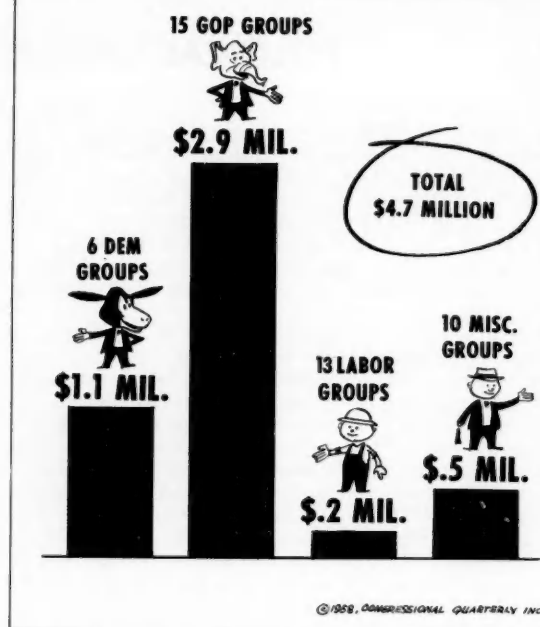
For America, D.C. -- Received \$37,333.45(c); spent \$37,917.35.

Good Government National Committee, NYC -- Received nothing; spent \$29.04.

National Association of Pro America, San Francisco, Calif. -- Received \$5,871.78(r); spent \$5,259.62.

National Committee for an Effective Congress, NYC -- Received \$40,174.91(c); spent \$51,160.48.

Reported Political Spending, 1957



No Tax - No War Committee, Wilmington, Del. -- Received nothing; spent \$8.25.

Pro America, California Chapter, Riverside, Calif. -- Received \$7,388.22(r); spent \$8,236.39.

The National Committee for T. Coleman Andrews & Thomas H. Werdell, D.C. -- Received \$7,410.68(c); spent \$7,479.42. (To Feb. 28, 1957 final report)

Notable Expenditures

Detailed accounts of expenditures accompanied most of the 1957 contribution reports filed by the 44 political organizations.

The following political contributions were reported by the contributing organizations:

Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- In reporting his expenses for the 1956 election campaign, Morse said he received \$108,267 in contributions, but spent \$142,607, a deficit of \$34,340. For 1957, five labor groups reported contribution of \$24,150, most of them to a Morse deficit fund. The contributors, amounts contributed and recipients: AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, \$5,000 to the Independent Committee for Morse, and \$5,000 to the Morse Deficit Committee; AFL-CIO Textile Workers Union of America, \$1,000 to the Independent Committee for Morse; Railway Labor's Political League, \$2,000 to the Morse Deficit Committee; UAW-CIO Political Action Committee, \$5,000 to the Morse Deficit Fund; United Steelworkers of America, \$5,000 to the Independent Committee for Morse Deficit, and \$1,150 to Sen. Morse (District legislative conference address).

(Continued on p. 188)

STATE BREAKDOWN OF \$1,000-OR-MORE DONATIONS IN 1957

Following is a state list of individuals and groups contributing \$1,000 or more to political organizations in 1957. (See chart for state totals)

This information was obtained from reports of 44 political organizations filed with the Clerk of the House. 19 of these groups reported individual as well as group contributions of \$1,000 or more and they are identified in parentheses after each contribution, according to the key (see box).

The Hatch Act makes it illegal for one person to give more than \$5,000 to one group or individual, but permits him to give that amount to any number of different organizations. Family members are regarded individually under the law.

Contributors represented 44 states and Hawaii. Louisiana and Oregon were represented indirectly by receiving credit for donations made from other areas. Unrepresented were: Maine, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Wyoming.

When an individual or group contributed \$1,000 or over more than once during the year to the same organization, the separate contributions have been combined.

ALABAMA

Malcomb McLean, Mobile, \$2,500 (DSCC); Ala. Democrats, Jasper, \$1,000 (DNC); State Democratic Executive Comm., Jasper, \$1,000 (DNC).

ARIZONA

D.E. Edwards, Phoenix, \$1,043 (2); Del E. Webb, Phoenix, \$2,000 (RNC); Maricopa County Democratic Comm., Phoenix, \$3,488.10 (DNC); Republican State Finance Comm., Phoenix, \$14,000 (NRCC).

ARKANSAS

Democratic State Comm., Fort Smith, \$15,000 (DNC); Republican Finance Comm., Little Rock, \$5,000 (RNC); Salute to Eisenhower Fund, Little Rock, \$3,380 (NRCC).

CALIFORNIA

Joe Brennan, San Diego, \$2,500 (RNC); Monroe Butler, Los Angeles, \$2,000 (DNC); David Fasken, Ross, \$1,200 (3); Edward S. Hope, San Diego, \$1,000 (RNC); Thomas Lanthier, La Jolla, \$1,000 (DSCC); Nettie Mackenzie, San Marino, \$2,000 (3); Sophia Mackenzie, San Marino, \$2,000 (3); Edwin W. Pauley, Beverly Hills, \$1,000 (DNC); C.A. Smith, Monrovia, \$1,000 (RNC); Benjamin H. Swig, San Francisco, \$1,000 (DNC); Olin Wellborn III, Los Angeles, \$1,000 (RNC); Democratic National Conference, San Francisco, \$15,000 (DNC); Democratic State Central Comm., Los Angeles, \$1,199.17 (DNC); Democratic State Central Comm., San Francisco, \$5,000 (DNC).

Dollars for Democrats, Los Angeles, \$3,357.94 (DNC); Dollars for Democrats, San Francisco, \$3,141.40 (DNC); Dollars for Democrats -- Southern Calif., Los Angeles, \$1,989.91 (DNC); Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner Comm., Los Angeles \$10,000 (DNC); Republican State Central Comm., Los Angeles, \$15,000 (NRCC); \$77,182.64 (RNC); \$8,000 (RSCC); San Diego County Dollars for Democrats, Los Angeles, \$1,613.76 (DNC); Stevenson-Kefauver Finance Comm., Los Angeles, \$1,235.87 (DNC); United Republican Finance Comm. of San Diego County, San Diego, \$5,000 (RNC); United San Francisco Republican Finance Comm., San Francisco, \$5,000 (NRCC); \$15,168.70 (RNC); Volunteers for Stevenson-Kefauver, Beverly Hills, \$1,620.35 (DNC).

COLORADO

M.M. Dickson, Denver, \$1,000 (DNCC); William C. Sloan, Denver, \$1,000 (DNCC); Dollars for Democrats, Roggen, \$2,400 (DNC); Fashions for First Ladies, Denver, \$2,242.23 (RNC).

Keys to Organizations

Democratic National Committee	DNC
Republican National Committee	RNC
Democratic National Congressional Committee	DNCC
Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee	DSCC
National Republican Congressional Committee	NRCC
Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee	RSCC
Americans for Democratic Action	1
Christian Nationalist Crusade	2
For America	3
Machinists Non-Partisan Political League	4
National Association of Pro America	5
National Committee for an Effective Congress	6
National Ike Day Committee	7
Republican Finance Committee of Allegheny County, Pa.	8
Republican State Committee in and for the District of Columbia	9
Republican State Committee of Delaware	10
Stevenson-Kefauver Campaign Committee	11
The National Committee for T. Coleman Andrews & Thomas H. Werdell	12
United Republican Finance Committee for the State of New York	13

CONNECTICUT

William Benton, Southport, \$1,000 (DSCC); W.F. Buckley, Sharon, \$2,000 (12); George Pratt, Bridgewater, \$3,500 (6); George D. Pratt Jr., Bridgewater, \$1,500 (1); John Tinken, New London, \$2,000 (RNC); Democratic State Central Comm., Hartford, \$5,000 (DNC); Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner Comm., Hartford, \$2,500 (DNC); New Haven County Democrats, New Haven, \$1,000 (DNC); Republican Finance Comm., Hartford, \$7,500 (NRCC); \$28,400 (RNC); \$2,500 (RSCC).

DELAWARE

Alfred E. Bissell, Wilmington, \$1,000 (10); Mrs. Lucille Brittingham & T.E. Brittingham, Wilmington, \$3,314.06, (RSCC); Mrs. R.R.M. Carpenter, Wilmington, \$1,500 (10); W.S. Carpenter Jr., Wilmington, \$3,000 (10); Lamot du P. Copeland, Wilmington, \$3,000 (10); Pamela C. Copeland, Wilmington, \$1,500 (10); J.S. Dean, Wilmington, \$1,391.14 (10); Mrs. J.S. Dean, Wilmington, \$1,391.14 (10); A. Felix du Pont Jr., Wilmington, \$2,000 (10); Eugene E. du Pont, Wilmington, \$3,000 (10); H.B. du Pont, Wilmington, \$3,000 (10); H.F. du Pont, Wilmington, \$3,000 (10).

Irene du Pont, Wilmington, \$3,000 (10); Irene du Pont Jr., Wilmington, \$1,000 (RNC); \$1,000 (10); Mrs. Lamot du Pont, Wilmington, \$3,000 (10); P.S. du Pont III, Wilmington, \$3,000 (10); Reynolds du Pont, Wilmington, \$1,000 (RNC); \$1,000 (10); William du Pont Jr., Wilmington, \$3,000 (10); Willis H. du Pont, Wilmington, \$1,000 (10); George P. Edmonds, Wilmington, \$1,300 (10); W.F. Harrington, Wilmington, \$1,000 (10); Harry G. Haskell Jr., Wilmington, \$3,000 (RNC); C.J. Killoran, Wilmington, \$1,000 (10).

William F. Raskob, Wilmington, \$1,000 (10); Mrs. W.G. Reynolds, Wilmington, \$2,000 (10); Richard Riegel, Wilmington, \$1,000 (10); Bayard Sharp, Wilmington, \$1,000 (10); H.R. Sharp, Wilmington, \$3,000 (10); Hugh Sharp, Wilmington, \$1,000 (10); Democratic State Finance Comm., Wilmington, \$5,000 (DNC); Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner Comm. of The Democratic State Comm., Wilmington, \$5,361 (DNC).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Edward A. Bacon, \$1,000 (RSCC); Charles Patrick Clark, \$1,000 (DNC); Joseph E. Davies, \$1,000 (DNC -- credit Md.); J. Clifford Folger, \$1,000 (RNC); \$1,500 (RSCC); W. John Kenney, \$1,000 (DNC -- credit N.H.); Hon. Michael J. Kirwan, \$1,000 (DNC)

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-- credit Ohio); Mr. & Mrs. Fred W. Morrison, \$1,000 (DNC -- credit N.C.); Louis Pack, \$1,000 (DNC -- credit Mo.); Hon. Wright Patman, \$1,200 (DNC -- credit Texas); Kenneth Peterson, \$1,000 (DNC -- credit Md.); L. Welch Pogue & Erle Cocke Jr., \$1,000 (DNC); Lou Poller, \$1,000 (DNC -- credit Fla.); Joseph L. Rauh Jr., \$1,124 (1); Hon. Sam Rayburn, \$1,000 (DNC -- credit Texas).

Don P. Reardon, \$2,000 (DSCC); M. Robert Rogers, \$1,500 (RNC); Ronald C. Seeley, \$1,000 (DNC); Hon. Harry R. Sheppard, \$1,000 (DNC -- credit Calif.); Thomas Spates, \$1,000 (NRCC); Philip M. Stern, \$1,000 (DNC -- credit La.); L. Corrin Strong, \$1,000 (9); Industrial Union Dept. AFL-CIO, \$1,000 (1 -- Non-political Acct.); Int'l. Assn. of Machinists, \$1,000 (1 -- Non-political Acct.); Republican State Comm. in and for the District of Columbia, \$8,500 (RNC); Stevenson-Kefauver Club of D.C., \$2,950 (DNC); Woman's National Democratic Club, \$1,077.32 (DNC).

FLORIDA

Taylor Haynes, Coral Gables, \$3,000 (7); Horace Loomis, Miami, \$3,000 (7); Harry R. Playford, St. Petersburg, \$1,000 (NRCC); D.L. Wallace, Miami, \$3,000 (7); Republican Finance Comm., Tampa, \$2,000 (NRCC), \$5,000 (RNC).

GEORGIA

Republican State Central Comm., Atlanta, \$1,000 (NRCC), \$6,000 (RNC), \$1,000 (RSCC); State Democratic Executive Comm., Atlanta, \$18,392 (DNC).

IDAHO

Democratic State Central Comm., Boise, \$1,000 (DNC); Republican Budget & Finance Comm., Boise, \$6,000 (RNC).

ILLINOIS

James L. Bayes, Chicago, \$1,400 (RNC); Laird Bell, Chicago, \$1,085.94 (DNC); Cornelius Crane, Chicago, \$1,000 (RNC); George F. Getz Jr., Chicago, \$2,000 (RNC); James G. Kemper, Chicago, \$1,770.20 (NRCC); Mrs. Yolande V. Perkins, Morrisonville, \$1,000 (3); Hon. R. Douglas Stuart, Chicago, \$1,000 (RNC); Mrs. R. Douglas Stuart, Chicago, \$1,000 (RNC); Democratic State Central Comm., Springfield, \$1,122.79 (DNC); Republican Citizens Finance Comm. of Madison County, Collinsville, \$6,000 (RNC); United Republican Fund, Chicago, \$18,000 (NRCC); \$73,540 (RNC), \$11,000 (RSCC).

INDIANA

Democratic State Central Comm. Dollars For Democrats, Indianapolis, \$5,644.16 (DNC); Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner, Indianapolis, \$5,000 (DNC); Lake County Democratic Central Comm., Crown Point, \$3,000 (DNC); Lake County Democratic Central Comm., Gary, \$1,000 (DNC); Republican Citizens Finance Comm., Indianapolis, \$5,000 (NRCC), \$26,000 (RNC), \$5,000 (RSCC); St. Joseph County Democratic Central Comm., South Bend, \$2,000 (DNC).

IOWA

Hon. W. Harold Brenton, Des Moines, \$2,000 (RNC); Mrs. W. Harold Brenton, Des Moines, \$1,500 (RNC); Mrs. Virginia Gilliland, Glenwood, \$2,872.52 (RNC); Republican Finance Comm., Des Moines, \$3,000 (NRCC), \$2,000 (RNC); Republican Finance Comm., Iowa City, \$20,000 (RNC).

KANSAS

Republican State Comm., Topeka, \$2,000 (RNC).

KENTUCKY

Democratic Senatorial Campaign Comm., Morganfield, \$1,300 (DNC); Ike Plus Two Fund, Louisville, \$1,800 (RNC); Republican Organization Comm., Louisville, \$1,000 (RNC).

State Totals

State breakdown of total contributions of \$1,000 or more made by individuals and organizations in 1957:

State	Democrats	Republicans	Other
Ala.	\$ 4,500.00		
Ariz.	3,488.10	\$ 16,000.00	\$ 1,043.00
Ark.	15,000.00	8,380.00	
Calif.	50,158.40	130,851.34	5,200.00
Colo.	4,400.00	2,242.23	
Conn.	9,500.00	40,400.00	7,000.00
Del.	10,361.00	59,096.34	
D. C.	9,027.32	15,500.00	3,124.00
Fla.	1,000.00	17,000.00	
Ga.	18,392.00	8,000.00	
Idaho	1,000.00	6,000.00	
Ill.	2,208.73	116,710.20	1,000.00
Ind.	16,644.16	36,000.00	
Iowa		31,372.52	
Kan.		2,000.00	
Ky.	1,300.00	2,800.00	
La.	1,000.00		
Maine	-----	-----	-----
Md.	11,739.11	1,000.00	
Mass.	38,000.00	68,500.00	
Mich.	10,282.78	19,000.00	9,500.00
Minn.		21,650.00	
Miss.	-----	-----	-----
Mo.	16,141.72	11,000.00	2,517.50
Mont.	1,000.00		
Neb.	3,001.51	15,500.00	
Nev.	1,500.00	2,000.00	
N. H.	1,000.00	10,000.00	
N. J.	21,350.73	30,000.00	1,000.00
N. M.		2,000.00	
N. Y.	40,856.57	252,550.00	32,255.75
N. C.	14,858.00		
N. D.		11,850.00	
Ohio	4,923.73	90,381.16	
Okla.	-----	-----	-----
Ore.	1,000.00		
Pa.	18,000.00	78,500.00	1,000.00
R. I.		3,000.00	
S. C.	3,500.00	1,000.00	
S. D.		4,000.00	
Tenn.	11,063.70	2,075.00	
Texas	28,588.39	26,500.00	3,000.00
Utah	1,000.00		
Vi.	2,000.00	4,500.00	
Va.	3,000.00	6,000.00	
Wash.		34,500.00	
W. Va.	9,164.15	19,000.00	
Wis.		13,606.50	
Wyo.	-----	-----	-----
Hawaii		2,000.00	
TOTAL	\$389,950.10	\$1,222,465.29	\$66,640.25

MARYLAND

Bertha S. Adkins, Salisbury, \$1,000 (RNC); David Hume, Bryantown, \$1,000 (DNC); Isadore Gudelsky, Laurel, \$1,000 (DNC); Samuel H. Hoffberger, Baltimore, \$1,000 (DNC); Sen. Olin D. Johnston, Kensington, \$1,000 (DNC -- credit S.C.); Don B. Reynolds, Silver Spring, \$2,500 (DSCC); W.A. Smallwood, Kensington, \$1,000 (DNC); Democratic Volunteers, Baltimore, \$2,239.11 (DNC); Dollars For Democrats, Silver Spring, \$1,000 (DNC).

MASSACHUSETTS

Catherine C. Curtis, Boston, \$3,000 (NRCC); Fanny L. Curtis, Boston, \$3,000 (NRCC); Louis Curtis, Boston, \$2,000 (NRCC); Louisa C. Curtis, Boston, \$3,000 (NRCC); Mary S.C. Curtis, Boston, \$3,000 (NRCC); Laura C. Cutler, Boston, \$3,000 (NRCC);

Tarrant Cutler, Boston, \$3,000 (NRCC); David L. Luke III, Boston, \$3,000 (NRCC); Fanny C. Luke, Boston, \$3,000 (NRCC); Thomas A. Pappas, Boston, \$1,000 (NRCC); Mrs. Anne C. Vanderbilt, Brookline, \$1,000 (DNC); Mary C. Woodville, Boston, \$3,000 (NRCC); Jefferson-Jackson Comm., Boston, \$12,000 (DNC); Jefferson-Jackson Comm., Woburn, \$25,000 (DNC); Republican Finance Comm., Boston, \$14,000 (NRCC), \$23,500 (RNC), \$1,000 (RSCC).

MICHIGAN

Ernest Kanzler, Detroit, \$3,000 (RNC); Ernest Kanzler Jr., Detroit, \$3,000 (RNC); Robert H. Kanzler, Detroit, \$3,000 (RNC); Mrs. Katrina Maxtone-Graham, Detroit, \$3,000 (RNC); Democratic State Central Comm., Lansing, \$10,282.78 (DNC); Republican Party, Pontiac, \$2,500 (RSCC); United Auto Workers, Detroit, \$9,500 (1 -- Non-Political Act.); Wayne County Republican Finance Comm., Detroit, \$4,500 (RNC).

MINNESOTA

James N. Binger, Wazzata, \$1,400 (RNC); K.L. King Jr., Winona, \$1,000 (RNC); Republican Finance Comm., Minneapolis, \$4,200 (NRCC), \$15,050 (RNC).

MISSOURI

Mr. & Mrs. Walter W. Ross, Grandview, \$1,000 (RNC); Dist. 9, Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, St. Louis, \$2,517.50 (4); Republican Finance Comm., Clayton, \$10,000 (RNC); Symington Dinner Comm., St. Louis, \$13,089 (DNC); Volunteers for Stevenson-Kefauver for Greater St. Louis, St. Louis, \$2,052.72 (11).

MONTANA

John B. David, Vandalia, \$1,000 (DNC).

NEBRASKA

Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner, Omaha, \$3,001.51 (DNC); Lancaster County Republican Hdq. Maintenance Fund, Lincoln, \$1,000 (RNC); State Republican Finance Comm., Columbus, \$2,500 (NRCC); Republican Finance & Budget Comm., Columbus, \$9,000 (RNC); Republican Finance & Budget Comm., Lincoln, \$3,000 (RNC).

NEVADA

Edmond C. Converse, Las Vegas, \$1,000 (NRCC), \$1,000 (RNC); E.L. Cord, Reno, \$1,500 (DNC).

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Republican Finance Comm., Concord, \$5,000 (NRCC), \$5,000 (RNC).

NEW JERSEY

Hon C. Douglas Dillon, Far Hills, \$2,500 (NRCC); Mrs. C. Douglas Dillon, Far Hills, \$2,500 (NRCC); Hon. & Mrs. C. Douglas Dillon, Far Hills, \$5,000 (RNC), \$5,000 (RSCC); Charles W. Engelhard, Newark, \$1,000 (DNC); Mary A. Whaley, Short Hills, \$1,000 (5); Democratic State Comm., Trenton, \$12,848 (DNC); National Volunteers for Stevenson-Kefauver, Bernardsville, \$1,036.78 (11); Republican Finance Comm., Newark, \$5,000 (NRCC), \$10,000 (RNC); Volunteers for Stevenson-Kefauver, Basking Ridge, \$6,465.95 (11).

NEW MEXICO

Albert E. Mitchell, Albert, \$1,000, (RNC); Albert K. Mitchell, Albert, \$1,000 (NRCC).

NEW YORK

George F. Baker Jr., NYC, \$1,000 (13); Bernard M. Baruch, NYC, \$2,500 (DSCC); Edwin J. Beinecke, NYC, \$1,000 (13); Clinton R. Black Jr., NYC, \$1,000 (13); George T. Bowdoin, NYC, \$1,000 (13); Lee Brooks, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); Shirley C. Burden, NYC, \$1,000 (13); William A.M. Burden, NYC, \$1,000 (13); Hugh J. Chisholm, NYC, \$1,000 (13); Jack F. Chrysler, NYC, \$1,000 (13);

J. Luther Cleveland, NYC, \$1,000 (13); Alice S. Coffin, NYC, \$1,000 (13); Richard C. Cowell, NYC, \$1,050 (RNC); Gardner Cowles, NYC, \$1,000 (13); Lou R. Crandall, NYC, \$1,000 (13).

L. Arthur Cushman, NYC, \$1,000 (13); Hon. Thomas E. Dewey, NYC, \$1,000 (13); Horace C. Flanagan, NYC, \$1,000 (13); Lloyd S. Gilmour, NYC, \$1,000 (13); Hon. Harry F. Guggenheim, NYC, \$2,000 (13); E. Roland Harriman, NYC, \$1,000 (13); Robert M. Harriss, Forest Hills, \$2,500 (12); Eugene Holman, NYC, \$1,000 (13); Roscoe C. Ingalls, NYC, \$1,000 (13); Jack Kaplan, NYC, \$2,000 (1); Jacob M. Kaplan, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC -- credit Ore.); J.M. Kaplan, NYC, \$1,000 (1); David M. Keiser, NYC, \$1,000 (13); Stanley Korp, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); Thomas S. Lamont, NYC, \$1,000 (13); Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); S. Ralph Lazarus, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); Susan Lee, NYC, \$1,000 (6).

Mrs. Edith A. Lehman, NYC, \$5,000 (DNC); Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC), \$1,000 (1); Robert Lehman, NYC, \$1,000 (13); Mrs. David M. Levy, NYC, \$4,000 (1); Philip Liebinann, Brooklyn, \$1,000 (13); Panachi D. Marchessini, NYC, \$2,000 (13); Mayer family, NYC, \$1,000 (6); Andre Meyer, NYC, \$2,000 (13); Clifford W. Michel, NYC, \$1,000 (13); Mrs. G. Macculloch Miller, NYC, \$1,000 (13); Win Nathanson, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Charles S. Payson, NYC, \$3,000 (RNC), \$3,000 (13); Mrs. Harold I. Pratt, NYC, \$1,500 (13); H.S. Richardson, NYC, \$1,000 (12); John F. Riddell, NYC, \$1,000 (13); Torkild Rieber, NYC, \$1,000 (13).

William E. Robinson, NYC, \$2,000 (13); David Rockefeller, NYC, \$1,000 (RNC), \$2,000 (13); Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., NYC, \$2,500 (13); John D. Rockefeller Jr., NYC, \$2,500 (13); John D. Rockefeller III, NYC, \$2,000 (13); Mrs. Laurance S. Rockefeller, NYC, \$1,000 (RNC); Laurance S. Rockefeller, NYC, \$1,000 (RNC), \$2,000 (13); Mrs. Nelson A. Rockefeller, NYC, \$1,000 (RNC); Nelson A. Rockefeller, NYC, \$3,000 (RNC), \$2,000 (13); Sidney H. Schever, NYC, \$1,000 (6); John M. Schiff, NYC, \$2,000 (13); H. Nelson Slater, NYC, \$2,000 (13); Percy C. Spencer, NYC, \$1,000 (13); Roger W. Straus, NYC, \$1,000 (13); William J. Tracy, NYC, \$1,000 (13); Martin Usdan, NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); Frederick M. Warburg, NYC, \$1,000 (13); Paul Felix Warburg, NYC, \$1,000 (13).

Clifford T. Weihman, NYC, \$1,000 (13); Mrs. Elizabeth D. Wellington, NYC, \$1,000 (RSCC); Mrs. Herbert G. Wellington, NYC, \$1,000 (13); Mrs. John Hay Whitney, Manhasset, L.I., \$3,000 (13); John Hay Whitney, NYC, \$3,000 (13); Orme Wilson, NYC, \$1,000 (13); Comm. for Special Democratic Projects, NYC, \$10,000 (DNC); Comm. for Stevenson-Kefauver, NYC, \$12,000 (11); Democratic State Comm., NYC, \$1,000 (DNC); Dist. 15, Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, NYC, \$1,655.74 (4); Erie County Comm. for Stevenson-Kefauver, Buffalo, \$1,224.14 (11); Int'l. Ladies Garment Workers Union, NYC, \$9,100 (1 -- Non-political Act.); National Citizens for Eisenhower, NYC, \$5,000 (RSCC).

Republican Finance Comm., NYC, \$2,500 (RSCC); Roosevelt Day Dinner Comm., NYC, \$6,000 (1); Textile Workers Union of America, NYC, \$1,000 (1 -- Non-political Act.); United Republican Finance Comm., NYC, \$54,500 (NRCC); \$96,500 (RNC), \$11,500 (RSCC); Westchester Comm. for Stevenson-Kefauver, White Plains, \$2,132.43 (DNC).

NORTH CAROLINA

Jefferson-Jackson Dinner Comm., Raleigh, \$11,258 (DNC); State Democratic Executive Comm., Raleigh, \$2,600 (DNC).

NORTH DAKOTA

Republican State Central Comm., Bismarck, \$3,350 (NRCC), \$8,500 (RNC).

OHIO

Loren M. Berry, Dayton, \$1,000 (RNC); Courtney Burton, Cleveland, \$1,000 (RNC); Harvey S. Firestone Jr., Akron, \$2,000 (RNC); John W. Galbreath, Columbus, \$1,000 (RNC); John E. Galvin, Lima, \$1,000 (NRCC); H.N. Tinken Jr., Canton, \$2,000 (RNC); W.R. Tinken, Canton, \$2,000 (RNC); Dollars for Democrats, Columbus, \$1,343.83 (DNC); Republican Finance Comm., Columbus, \$25,000 (NRCC), \$48,381.16 (RNC), \$7,000 (RSCC); Volunteers for Stevenson-Kefauver, Cleveland, \$2,579.90 (11).

PENNSYLVANIA

G.G. Beard, Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (8); Robert M. Blough, Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (8); A.E. Braun, Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (8); Helen Clay Frick, Pittsburgh, \$3,000 (8); Albert M. Greenfield, Philadelphia, \$1,000 (DNC); Henry J. Heinz II, Pittsburgh, \$3,000 (8); Milton G. Hulme, Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (8); Roy A. Hunt, Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (8); R.K. Mellon, Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (8); Mabel Pew Myrin, Philadelphia, \$3,000 (NRCC); Mary Ethel Pew, Philadelphia, \$3,000 (NRCC); J. Howard Pew, Philadelphia, \$3,000 (NRCC); J.N. Pew Jr., Philadelphia, \$3,000 (NRCC); Gwilym A. Price, Carnegie, \$1,000 (NRCC); A.W. Robertson, Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (NRCC).

Alan M. Scaife, Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (8); Paul E. Shroads, Pittsburgh, \$1,500 (RSCC); William Watson Smith, Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (8); John D. Ubinger, Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (NRCC); Wm. K. Whiteford, Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (NRCC); Democratic State Comm., Harrisburg, \$15,000 (DNC); Democratic State Finance Comm., Philadelphia, \$1,000 (DNC); Democratic Women's Day of 1956, Harrisburg, \$1,000 (DNC); Pittsburgh Chapter ADA, \$1,000 (1); Republican Finance Comm., Philadelphia, \$12,300 (NRCC); \$27,200 (RNC), \$2,500 (RSCC); Republican Finance Comm. of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, \$5,000 (RNC).

RHODE ISLAND

Bayard Ewing, Providence, \$1,000 (RNC); Royal Little, Providence, \$1,000 (RNC); Republican State Central Comm., Providence, \$1,000 (RNC).

SOUTH CAROLINA

David Dowe, Bradley, \$1,000 (RNC); Dwight Holder, Pickens, \$2,500 (DSCC).

SOUTH DAKOTA

Republican State Central Comm., Kennebec, \$4,000 (RNC).

TENNESSEE

Justin Potter, Nashville, \$1,000 (RSCC); Davidson County Democratic Executive Comm., Nashville, \$3,563.70 (DNC); Dist. 3, Lookout Mountain, \$1,075 (RNC); Nashville Volunteers, Nashville, \$5,000 (DNC); State Democratic Executive Comm., Morristown, \$2,500 (DNC).

TEXAS

H.R. Cullen estate, Houston, \$5,000 (Martin Dies Campaign Fund -- Reported by H.R. Cullen estate); Jack Blalock, Houston, \$1,000 (DNC); Robert Clark, Dallas, \$2,500 (DCCC); Mrs. Flora C. Kampmann, San Antonio, \$5,000 (RSCC); Ike S. Kampmann Jr., San Antonio, \$2,500 (NRCC); Mrs. Ike S. Kampmann Jr., San Antonio, \$2,500 (NRCC); Mr. & Mrs. Isaac Kampmann, San Antonio, \$5,000 (RNC); Mr. & Mrs. Ike S. Kampmann Jr., San Antonio, \$5,000 (9); I.F. LaRue, Dallas, \$1,500 (RNC).

Mrs. Marrs McLean, San Antonio, \$3,000 (3); J.R. Parten, Houston, \$1,000 (DNC); J.R. Parten, Madisonville, \$1,000 (DNC); Hon. Sam Rayburn, Bonham, \$2,500 (DCCC); Democratic Campaign Comm., \$5,000 (DSCC); Democratic Campaign Hdq., Austin, \$7,388.39 (DNC); Republican Finance Comm., Houston, \$5,000 (RNC); Taylor County Dollars for Democrats Drive, Abilene, \$1,000 (DNC).

UTAH

Jefferson-Jackson Comm., Salt Lake City, \$1,000 (DNC).

VERMONT

Walter C. Paine, Norwich, \$2,000 (DNC); Republican State Comm., Bristol, \$4,500 (RNC).

VIRGINIA

Mrs. Irene P. Gravely, Martinsville, \$3,000 (7); Robert M. Gravely, Martinsville, \$3,000 (7); 1st Congressional Dist., Virginia Beach, \$1,500 (DNC); 8th Dist. Democratic Comm., King William, \$1,500 (DNC).

WASHINGTON

Republican State Fund, State Central Comm., Seattle, \$5,000 (NRCC), \$27,000 (RNC), \$2,500 (RSCC).

WEST VIRGINIA

Arthur B. Koontz, Charleston, \$2,000 (DNC); Jefferson-Jackson Comm., Charleston, \$7,164.15 (DNC); Republican Finance Comm., Charleston, \$4,000 (NRCC), \$15,000 (RNC).

WISCONSIN

Republican Party Madison, \$6,606.50 (NRCC), \$7,000 (RSCC).

HAWAII

Republican Central Comm., Honolulu, T.H., \$2,000 (NRCC).

(continued from p. 184)

Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) -- Expenditures totaling \$18,250 were reported as contributions to the 1957 Proxmire for Senate Campaign Committee, Madison and Milwaukee, Wis. AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education reported contributing \$4,000; Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee \$6,250; Railway Labor's Political League, \$1,000; UAW-CIO Political Action Committee, \$2,000; United Steelworkers of America, Political Action Fund, \$5,000.

Sen. Ralph E. Yarborough (D Texas) -- The following expenditures totaling \$17,000 were reported as contributions to organizations supporting the 1957 Yarborough for Senate Campaign: AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, \$10,000 to the Texas AFL-CIO Joint Committee as a contribution for Sen. Yarborough; AFL-CIO Textile Workers Union of America, \$1,000 to the Texas State Industrial Union Council as a contribution for the Senate Campaign for Yarborough; Amalgamated Political Education Committee, \$1,000 to the Texas State CIO Council as a campaign contribution for Yarborough; UAW-CIO Political Action Committee, \$5,000 to the Yarborough Senate Campaign.

Other expenditures reported for general political activity in 1957: AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, \$1,000 to the Georgia State Council, Atlanta, Ga.; AFL-CIO Textile Workers Union of America, \$750 to State Sen. Bobby Lee Cook for Congress Committee, Rome, Ga.; Amalgamated Political Education Committee, \$200 to the Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. Campaign Committee, N.J.; Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, \$500 to State Sen. Bobby Lee Cook for Congress Committee, Rome, Ga. and \$500 to Robert B. Meyner for Governor Committee, N.J.; National Citizens for Eisenhower, \$5,000 to Wisconsin Citizens for Eisenhower, Milwaukee, Wis.; National Republican Congressional Committee, \$2,000 to State Rep. Tom Bolack for Congress Committee, Albuquerque, N.M. (for organizational & educational work), \$2,000 to Milton W. Glenn, Atlantic City, N.J. (for organizational & educational work), \$5,000 to Harris Gregg, trustee, Republican Party of Texas, Houston (for organizational & educational work), \$5,000 to Republican Finance Committee, Boston, Mass. and \$5,000 to Republican State Central Committee, Albuquerque, N.M. (for organizational & educational work); Railway Labor's Political League, \$4,000 to Robert Bryant, Austin, Texas; UAW-CIO, \$200 to Rep. Lester R. Johnson for Congress Club, Wis., and \$500 to Rep. Joseph M. Montoya for Congress Club, N.M.; United Steelworkers of America, \$5,000 to Harris County Democrats, Houston, Texas.

SOUTHERN GOP FACES HOLDING ACTION THIS YEAR

On June 17, 1957, the Republican party launched its "Operation Dixie" -- a long-range program designed to end the Democrats' one-party dominance of the South. The kickoff event, ironically, was a rally in Little Rock, Ark.

On Sept. 24, 1957, President Eisenhower ordered Federal troops into Little Rock to prevent further interference with the execution of a Federal court order admitting nine Negro students to Little Rock Central High School.

It was widely believed and reported at the time that the second action doomed hopes for the first. "The Republican party in the South," it was said, "is dead."

The obituary thus pronounced was for a thriving infant. In the 1956 election, President Eisenhower won seven of the 13 Southern states, 65 of the 119 Southern Congressional districts. Republicans in 1956 elected 10 Representatives from the Southern states and put ten Democratic districts into the "doubtful" category, meaning they were won with less than 55 percent of the vote. (See chart, p. 190)

This Fact Sheet discusses the situation of the Republicans in the South five months after Little Rock and nine months before the 1958 elections. It is based on interviews with Republican and Democratic officials and officeholders familiar with the area.

The chief findings of this survey are:

- Little Rock was a tremendous blow to the Republican party in the South and probably foredoomed any effort to expand the GOP's foothold in the region in 1958.
- Despite this, indications are there will be no general massacre of Republican incumbents in the 1958 Congressional elections in Dixie.
- The future -- beginning, perhaps, as early as 1960 -- offers renewed opportunity for the Republicans to expand their strength in the South.

Little Rock's Effects

Without exception, the Republicans interviewed by CQ agreed that the President's use of troops at Little Rock was a tremendous psychological setback to Southern members of the party. I. Lee Potter, special assistant to the Republican National Chairman in charge of "Operation Dixie," Jan. 31 said, "we had a hard and difficult time last Fall."

They describe Little Rock as "an emotional issue, one you can't really argue about." Southern Republicans have taken one of two lines in dealing with the subject:

- Some have flatly repudiated the President's action, criticizing it as "premature" in the words of one GOP Congressman or "improper and unnecessary" in the words of another.
- Others have expressed regret at the incident, hoped that a similar occasion would never arise again, but, nevertheless, defended the President's action under the circumstances.

Potter, for instance, has said in his post-Little Rock speeches that any criticism of the use of troops should be directed primarily to Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus (D), since it was Faubus who first ordered troops to the scene. Once the troops were there, he says, the choice before the President was whether they were to be used to block or to

carry out the court order. The decision, Potter says, was inevitable, under the circumstances Faubus had created.

Whether they criticized the President's action or not, the Southern GOP Congressmen agreed it had created new problems for them. Five of them, led by Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.), asked last September for a meeting with the President to present their views on Little Rock. The meeting was not held at the time, and the idea has been dropped, partly because the White House and the Congressmen could not agree on a statement to be issued after the meeting and partly because some of the Congressmen began to doubt whether the meeting would be of any benefit.

The chief result of Little Rock, viewed from a perspective of five months, seems to be a frustration of Republican plans to expand their foothold in the South in the 1958 elections.

The existing GOP organization in Southern states has survived the crisis. Despite the stories immediately after Little Rock, Potter says only 10 Republican officials in the South quit the party and only "one or two of them were of any consequence."

On the other hand, the task of building new GOP organizations has proved very difficult, particularly in areas where segregation is the chief issue.

The same thing is true of candidates. GOP National Chairman Meade Alcorn last June said he hoped to have 65 or 70 Republican House candidates in the South in 1958. Now officials are finding it hard to get men to run against Democratic incumbents with strong segregation records.

The GOP has scaled down its hopes of picking up new House seats in the South in 1958. Alcorn last June said he had hopes of gaining eight more seats in the House, plus one in the Senate. Now officials say, "we will be doing well to elect our sitting Members, although there are still several opportunities for gains."

Chances for Republican gains are best in the 10 Democratic districts won with less than 55 percent of the vote in 1956 (see chart on p. 190) and in the newly-created 22nd District in Texas (the Houston area). But, because of Little Rock, Democrats now believe they will win all these districts in 1958.

Holding Operation

If the 1958 campaign is a holding operation for Southern Republicans, it is one they believe they can carry out.

The 10 Republican seats in the South break down into two equal groups. Five are areas of traditional Republican strength; five are not.

In the first group are Tennessee's 1st and 2nd Districts and Kentucky's 8th, traditional Republican mountain areas. Also in this category is the Oklahoma 1st District, virtually conceded to the Republicans in the post-1950 reapportionment, and Kentucky's 3d District (Louisville), which has been Republican since 1946.

Four of the five Republicans from these districts voted for the Civil Rights Act of 1957. (1957 Almanac, p. 348, 378)

SOUTHERN BATTLEGROUND IN 1958

Ten Southern Districts Held by Republicans

<u>District</u>		<u>Representative</u>	<u>Winner's Share of House Vote</u>			<u>Eisenhower Percentage</u>	
			<u>1956</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1952</u>
FLORIDA	1	Cramer (R)	56.4%	50.7%	50.7%*	63.0%	61.9%
KENTUCKY	3	Robison (R)	57.4	50.2	54.0	58.8	54.6
KENTUCKY	8	Siler (R)	71.7	63.4	68.8	71.7	66.4
NORTH CAROLINA	10	Jonas (R)	62.5	57.5	57.4	62.4	59.0
OKLAHOMA	1	Belcher (R)	57.2	58.8	58.6	65.8	56.2
TENNESSEE	2	Baker (R)	X	58.0	68.9	62.2	62.8
TENNESSEE	1	Reece (R)	72.1	62.5	65.9	70.4	69.5
TEXAS	5	Alger (R)	55.6	52.9	X*	65.7	63.0
VIRGINIA	10	Broyhill (R)	56.2	53.7	50.2	56.3	60.3
VIRGINIA	6	Poff (R)	62.1	62.3	51.5	66.2	62.8

Ten 'Doubtful' Southern Districts Held by Democrats

FLORIDA	5	Herlong (D)	51.4%	X	X	65.4%	63.0%
FLORIDA	6	Rogers (D)	54.7	X	60.8%	69.7	65.5
KENTUCKY	2	Natcher (D)	51.3	X	54.4	55.2	47.4
KENTUCKY	7	Perkins (D)	52.4	60.4%	58.2	52.6	42.9
KENTUCKY	6	Watts (D)	52.7	60.9	55.3	51.1	45.4
NORTH CAROLINA	9	Alexander (D)	53.9	52.2	51.5	61.7	58.1
NORTH CAROLINA	12	Shuford (D)	54.5	61.5	56.9	54.9	51.5
TENNESSEE	3	Frazier (D)	53.7	59.2	70.0	55.8	54.3
VIRGINIA	9	Jennings (D)	54.1	50.5	51.7*	54.1	53.0
VIRGINIA	1	Robeson (D)	50.8	X	X	58.6	52.2

* FOOTNOTES -- X No major party opposition.

* Won by party opposite current incumbent's; a switched district.

The other five districts are traditionally Democratic areas that elected Republicans to Congress for the first time in 1952 or 1954. Republican strength in these areas developed in Mr. Eisenhower's first campaign for President. In 1952 he carried with him GOP Congressional candidates in North Carolina's 10th District (Charles Raper Jonas), Virginia's 6th (Richard H. Poff) and 10th (Broyhill). Two years later, GOP Congressmen were elected in Florida's 1st District (William C. Cramer) and Texas' 5th District (Bruce R. Alger), both swept by the President in 1952.

It is these last five districts that are considered most vulnerable in 1958. The chief reasons Republicans think they can hold them are:

1 -- The GOP Congressmen from these five districts have voted as Southerners on civil rights issues.

Broyhill, Poff, Jonas and Cramer all signed the 1956 Southern Manifesto. (1956 Almanac, p. 416) Alger did not, but neither did most Texas Democrats. All five voted for the first jury trial amendment to the civil rights bill in 1957, and when that was defeated, voted against the bill. (1957 Almanac, p. 348) Poff offered the jury trial amendment; both he and Cramer were active on the bill as members of the Judiciary Committee. Thus, all five believe they have made personal records on this issue that should lessen any criticism they might receive because of the President's actions. In short, these Southern Republicans argue that civil rights is a regional issue, not a partisan issue.

2 -- After four or six years in office, all five have built such personal strength in their districts that a

Democratic official conceded, "They are stronger than their party." All five have managed to identify themselves with causes and projects in their districts that command broad support. This is reflected in the election results. Four of the five increased their share of the vote in 1956, and their margins of victory range from 5.6 percent to 12.5 percent of the total vote -- healthy enough to take some defections without defeat.

3 -- All five operate as moderates in terms of the political makeup of their districts, and at least two -- Broyhill and Cramer -- have badly divided opposition. As moderates, they stand to gain some votes if the Democrats nominate either extreme segregationists or extreme liberals in their districts.

The Long View

For the long view, Republicans still believe they have something to offer the South. Potter and the GOP Congressmen all expressed the same view: Except for civil rights, the position of the Republican party nationally is much closer to the Southern conservative, states rights philosophy than is the Democratic party nationally. They expect the 1960 Democratic convention to be dominated by the Northern liberals, and they expect a large-scale swing back to the Republicans in the South as a result. As Potter put it in a speech to the Republican National Committee Jan. 31, "I am counting on you heavily and -- I'll let you in on a little secret -- I'm also counting on Paul Butler, the National Democrat Advisory Council and the Americans for Democratic Action, too."



PARTY DISAVOWS TEXAS GOP DINNER, GAS BILL FATE SETTLED

A Texas Republican "appreciation dinner" for House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. was in effect disavowed by the Republican National Committee and the Eisenhower Administration after publication of a letter linking party contributions with the fate of the natural gas bill. At the same time, the events surrounding the \$100 a plate dinner at Houston's Rice Hotel apparently dispelled any notion that the controversial bill (HR 8525) to exempt natural gas producers from Federal utility-type regulation would be passed in 1958. (For background on HR 8525, see Weekly Report, p. 38 and 1956 Almanac, p. 469)

The Washington (D.C.) Post and Times Herald Feb. 11 reported from Houston that a letter signed by Texas GOP National Committeeman H.J. (Jack) Porter soliciting contributions for the dinner said: "The dinner must raise substantial amounts of money for the Republican party as part of these will go towards the election of Republican Congressmen and Senators."

The Post reported the letter said Martin had always been a friend of the Texas oil and gas industries, had helped pass similar bills to ease Federal control over natural gas producers in the past and it would be up to Martin to muster at least 65 percent of the Republican Representatives "in order to pass the gas bill this year." Martin, wrote Porter, "has to put Republican Members from northern and eastern consuming areas on the spot politically because the bill is not popular due to the distortion of facts by newspaper columnists and others."

The Post said the program for the dinner had these things to say about Martin:

"Instrumental in the passage of 1946 crude oil price decontrol legislation.

"Rallied two-thirds of House Republican votes in support of gas industry decontrol legislation.

"Provided the leadership under which Republican Ways and Means Committee members have supported continually the depletion allowance provision of income tax law.

"Has made several personal visits to Texas to learn first hand our attitudes, hopes and problems (the only GOP House figure to do so)."

About 500 persons attended the dinner, reported The Post, adding that \$100,000 was raised for the GOP. Soon after publication of the story and excerpts from the letter, which the newspaper said bore the letterhead of the Republican National Committee plus the names of GOP Chairman Meade Alcorn and Porter under the heading, Alcorn issued this statement with the personal approval of President Eisenhower:

"I have learned for the first time this morning of a letter written by the Republican National Committeeman for Texas concerning the dinner held at Houston last night. At no time were the contents of the letter discussed with me or with anyone at Republican national headquarters. I have been advised by Congressman Martin that he had no

prior knowledge of it, and I am also informed that neither Sen. (Andrew F.) Schoepel (R Kan.), chairman of the Senatorial Campaign Committee, nor Rep. (Richard M.) Simpson (R Pa.), chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee, had any knowledge of it. In the light of the contents of the letter, the Republican National Committee will not accept any funds from the proceeds of the dinner."

Martin, who made no mention of the gas bill or any other oil or gas legislation in his speech, Feb. 11 said: "I knew nothing about the letter until today. I am still for the gas bill and will support it when it comes to the floor of the House." Martin said he looked upon the dinner as "just another one of those Republican fund-raising dinners." He said he "wouldn't think after this incident it would be very likely" that the gas bill would pass in 1958.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas), a leading proponent of the bill, said its chances were "doubtful." Said Rayburn: "I thought we had a pretty good chance. Certainly Mr. Porter's actions and this letter will hurt the gas bill. If he (Porter) had been trying to defeat the gas bill, he couldn't have done anything more effective than write this letter."

In a Feb. 11 statement, Porter said the dinner "was a regular fund-raising dinner for the Republican party, the same as many other dinners.... Mr. Martin knew nothing whatever about any letters that I wrote in connection with the sale of tickets.... Funds from these dinners go to help make up the budget of the Republican National Committee.... These funds are used...in the support of Republican nominees...without any regard whatever as to the candidates' stand on any particular issue.... The Republicans of Texas had a perfect right to bill a fund-raising dinner as an appreciation dinner for the Hon. Joseph W. Martin Jr., whose fundamental beliefs...have caused him to support every gas bill...designed to clarify the original gas act and take this one commodity out from under Federal regulation.

"The charge...that this was a gas lobby dinner is not only absurd, but there is not one iota of truth to it.... As far as any Congressional investigation is concerned, I will be happy to appear.... I called on people to contribute to the Republican party.... I pointed out the record to them and showed by that record that they should support the party which has stood by them in trying to free a great industry...from unwarranted and unnecessary controls...."

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler Feb. 11 said: "It is shocking the name of the Republican Leader of the House was used to give prestige and authority to the shoddy exercise in mass bribery held under the guise of a Republican fund-raising dinner.... In plain words, the Republican National Committeeman from Texas...promised potential contributors that Joe Martin would produce his own vote and a sizable number of other Republican votes for the natural gas bill. This is the wrong way to raise political funds. It is a flagrant exchange of money for votes...."

State Roundup

DELAWARE -- Sen. John J. Williams (R), 53, Feb. 5 announced he would seek election to a third term. In 1952 he won 54.2 percent of the vote.

INDIANA -- F. Dean Bechtol (D) of Garrett, retired postal employee and former state commander of the American Legion, has announced his candidacy for the 4th District seat held by E. Ross Adair (R) of Fort Wayne. Adair defeated Bechtol in 1956 with 63.5 percent of the vote.... Earl Hogan (D), 37, of Hope, a farmer and Bartholomew County sheriff, has announced his candidacy for the 9th District seat of Earl Wilson (R), 51. Wilson, a Representative since 1941, won 52.4 percent of the vote in 1956.

IOWA -- Rep. Merwin Coad (D), 33, Feb. 4 announced he would seek reelection to the 6th District seat he won by 198 votes in 1956. He said he would base his campaign on opposition to the Administration farm program.

LOUISIANA -- New Orleans Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison (D), 46, won the Democratic nomination for a fourth term with an unofficial 90,802 votes to 66,518 for his five opponents. No Republicans have announced to oppose Morrison in the April 8 generalelection. President Eisenhower carried the city in 1956.

MARYLAND -- Rep. James P.S. Devereux (R), 54, in his fourth term from the 2nd District, Feb. 4 announced his candidacy for Governor at a meeting of state legislators. He is not expected to have any opposition in the GOP primary.... George P. Mahoney (D), a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Senate, Feb. 3 announced his support of J. Millard Tawes for Governor. Tawes is on a "harmony" ticket that includes Baltimore Mayor Thomas P. D'Alesandro as the Senatorial candidate. Mahoney, Baltimore contractor and four times unsuccessful candidate for state office, won 47 percent of the vote in his 1956 attempt to unseat Sen. John Marshall Butler (R). (Weekly Report, p. 68).... Orphans Court Judge John R. Foley, 40, of Montgomery County Feb. 3 filed for the Democratic nomination from the 6th District. Foley in 1956 received 45.7 percent of the vote in his unsuccessful race against Rep. DeWitt S. Hyde (R), 48, who is seeking reelection.

MICHIGAN -- Lt. Gov. Philip A. Hart (D), 45, Feb. 10 announced his candidacy for the Senate seat held by Sen. Charles E. Potter (R), 41. Hart's announcement makes it virtually certain that Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D) will seek a sixth two-year term. Potter first was elected to the Senate in 1952 with 50.6 percent of the vote.

MINNESOTA -- State Sen. Albert Quie (R), 34, a dairy farmer, and Eugene Foley (D), 29, an attorney, Feb. 11 won their parties' nominations for the 1st District seat left vacant by the death of Rep. August H. Andresen (R). Both winning candidates were endorsed by their party organizations and both campaigned against the Administration's farm policies. Quie topped a field of seven Republicans, getting 19,573 votes with three of 410 precincts missing. Foley won from a field of three candi-

dates with 16,857 votes. The combined unofficial GOP vote total was about 58.5 percent in the 407 precincts, about 1.5 percent under the district's GOP vote in the 1956 primary and 3 percent under the total vote Rep. Andresen received in 1956. The election will be held Feb. 18.

NEBRASKA -- Sen. Roman L. Hruska (R), 43, Feb. 5 announced he would seek reelection. He was first elected in 1954 to fill a vacancy, winning 60.9 percent of the vote.

NEW JERSEY -- Rep. Florence P. Dwyer (R), 55, of the 6th District Feb. 5 announced her candidacy for a second term. She won 50.6 percent of the vote in 1956.... Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R), 42, of the 5th District Feb. 6 announced his candidacy for reelection. In 1956 he won his third term in the House with 64.5 percent of the vote.

NORTH DAKOTA -- Rep. Otto Krueger (R), 67, Feb. 5 said he would not seek reelection to the At Large seat he has held since 1953. In 1956 he won 62 percent of the vote.

OHIO -- Sen. John W. Bricker (R) and Stephen M. Young (D) Feb. 15 were assured of their parties' nominations for Senator at the May 6 primary elections when no one filed to oppose them on deadline day. Bricker, 64, first was elected in 1946. In 1952 he won 54.6 percent of the vote.... Gov. C. William O'Neill (R), 41, Jan. 28 said he remained a candidate for reelection and would campaign actively. O'Neill suffered a mild heart attack Jan. 22. (Weekly Report, p. 159).... Rep. Frank T. Bow (D), 57 of the 16th District has announced his candidacy for a sixth term.... Francis Wallace (R) of Belaire, a free lance writer and speaker, has announced his candidacy for the 18th District seat of Wayne L. Hays (D), a Representative since 1949 who won 59.6 percent of the vote in 1956.

PENNSYLVANIA -- The Democratic state executive committee has named a Negro attorney, Robert N.C. Nix of Philadelphia, as the party's candidate in the May 20 special election to fill the 4th District seat of Earl Chudoff (D), who resigned to become a city judge. Chudoff won 69.1 percent of the vote in 1956.

TENNESSEE -- Rep. Joe L. Evins (D), 47, of the 4th District Feb. 11 said he has "firmly decided" against being a candidate for Governor in 1958, added that he felt he "could be of greater service" in the House.

VIRGINIA -- Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D), 71, a Senator since 1933, Feb. 12 announced he would not be a candidate for reelection in 1958. Byrd, the leader of the dominant Democratic organization in the state for over 20 years, also is a leader of the conservative forces in the Senate and an outspoken foe of Government spending. Byrd gave his wife's health as the primary reason for not seeking another term.

WISCONSIN -- Gov. Vernon W. Thomson (R) Feb. 5 said he would not call a special election to fill the 1st District vacancy caused by the Jan. 22 death of Rep. Lawrence Smith (R), but would leave the seat vacant until the November election. State Democrats assailed Thomson's decision, said the vacancy should be filled in conjunction with April 1 local elections.

AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The AFL-CIO executive council, meeting at Miami Beach, Fla., Feb. 8 urged tax cuts, increased Government spending and higher pay for workers to halt unemployment. The council recommended:

Spending a minimum of \$2 billion a year for foreign economic assistance. President Eisenhower has requested \$625 million for fiscal year 1959. (Weekly Report, p. 53)

Increased defense spending of \$10 million a year.

Emergency priming of the Federal-state unemployment system to double benefits and extend the period in which jobless workers may collect benefits to a maximum of 39 weeks. The council also reaffirmed support of policies adopted by its second constitutional convention in December, 1957. (Weekly Report, p. 36)

In other action, the executive council Feb. 7 set an April 15 deadline for compliance with the AFL-CIO ethical practices code. The council also called an "emergency economic" conference to be held at Washington, D.C., March 11-13 to "arouse" the Government and Congress.

REALTORS ENDORSE HOUSING PLANS

The National Assn. of Real Estate Boards at its annual midwinter meeting in New Orleans Jan. 30-Feb. 4 endorsed in principle both the Federal Housing Administration and U.S. Savings and Loan League plans for home mortgage insurance. The FHA's new plan would provide 25 percent Federal insurance on some home mortgages while the League proposes 20 percent insurance by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Currently, FHA can insure home loans up to 97 percent of their value. Most savings and loan associations do not write FHA-insured mortgages and therefore take on all of the risk themselves. As a result, savings and loan associations limit their home loans to 80 percent of the house's value and usually less. The League says its Home Loan Guarantee Plan would enable savings and loan associations to give bigger home loans. The NAREB endorsement of the League plan followed one by the National Assn. of Home Builders. At its meeting, the NAREB installed H. Walter Graves of Philadelphia as president, succeeding Kenneth S. Keyes of Miami.

FEDERAL RESERVE REQUIREMENTS

The American Bankers Assn. Feb. 10 announced formation of a new committee to "work with" the Federal Reserve Board and Congress in reducing member bank reserve requirements. Headed by Daniel W. Bell, president of a Washington, D.C. bank, the 5-man committee will seek a gradual reduction to 10 percent in demand deposit and 2 percent in time deposit requirements. Currently reserve requirements for demand deposits range from 12 percent to 20 percent; those for time deposits range from 3 percent to 6 percent. The ABA also proposed authorizing Federal Reserve governors under unusual circumstances to vary demand deposit requirements within a range of 8 percent to 12 percent. The proposal would eliminate the current category system of classifying Federal Reserve banks.

Pressure Points**FEDERAL ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT SCORED**

The Southern Coal Producers Assn. Feb. 9 urged Congress to halt Federal subsidy of civilian atomic power projects. Association President Joseph E. Moody said the Government already had spent \$386 million to speed "wasteful and impractical" civilian development of atomic projects. He said there was no evidence that atomic power was cheaper, safer or more efficient than conventional fuels. (1957 Almanac, p. 583)

AAA LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

The American Automobile Assn., Feb. 3 said efforts to speed up highway building programs would be the major objective of its new highway and legislative department. AAA Executive Vice President Russell E. Singer said the primary concern of the department would be the "entire Federal-aid program with emphasis on the 41,000 mile Interstate Highway System." (Weekly Report, p. 139) The group also said it would "vigorously" support S 3218 to regulate the placement of billboards along the Interstate System. (Weekly Report, p. 160)

TAX EXEMPTION URGED

Ex-Rep. Kit F. Clardy (R Mich. 1953-1955) Feb. 6 urged Internal Revenue Commissioner Russell C. Harrington to give "We, the People" tax-exempt status. In a letter to Harrington, Clardy said since the pro-foreign aid Administration-sponsored Foundation on International Economic Relations has been promised tax-exempt status, his group, opposed to foreign aid, also should receive that status. (Weekly Report, p. 53, 69)

CED PREDICTS LARGER INCOMES

The Committee for Economic Development Feb. 8 predicted the average U.S. family by 1975 should have an annual income after taxes of \$7,100, compared to the current average of \$5,300. In a study titled "Economic Growth in the United States -- Its Past and Present," CED urged greater foreign investment and U.S. participation in "reducing everywhere obstructions to the movement of men, money and goods."

EMPLOYMENT GROUP REACTIVATES

Ex-Sen. Prentiss M. Brown (D Mich. 1937-1943), president of the Area Employment Expansion Committee, Feb. 11 announced reactivation of the group. The Committee first was formed in 1956 to press for Federal legislation to "redevelop chronically distressed areas." Brown said a "vigorous program for area redevelopment will materially shorten the period it will require the Nation...to achieve normal employment levels."

Mail Report

A CQ spot check of mail received by Members of Congress during the past week indicated:

Letters in opposition to pay television schemes were greater in volume. Many writers favored postal pay increases and tax exemptions for teachers.

Lobbyist Registrations

Eight registrations were filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between Feb. 3-10. John A. O'Donnell, Washington lawyer who has registered for many Philippine organizations in the past, told CQ he will represent the claims of Philippine health, education and welfare institutions which were destroyed or damaged in World War II.

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans and Professional. Where certain information is not listed (such as compensation or legislative interest), such information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- BRYANT C. BROWN, Pennsylvania Bldg., 425 13th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/5/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting mutual fire or casualty insurance companies or their policyholders."

● **EMPLOYER** -- Broadcast Music Inc., 589 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- ROBERT J. BURTON, 589 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 2/7/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Opposing S 2834, a bill to provide that a license for a radio or television station shall not be granted to or be held by any person or corporation engaged directly or indirectly in the business of selling musical recordings."

● **EMPLOYER** -- Conestoga Manufacturing Co., 1801 Courtland St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Registrant -- MILLER & CHEVALIER, law firm, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/7/58.

Legislative Interest -- "S 2231, to amend section 203 (c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit the exercise of options contained in certain leases of Government property."

Previous Registrations -- Pacific Lighting Co. and subsidiaries (1950 Almanac, p. 678, 777); Atwood Co. (1952 Almanac, p. 443); Estate of Nellie Buckingham, Estate of Demarest Lloyd (1953 Almanac, p. 605); Sierra Talc & Clay Co., Sears Roebuck & Co., Affiliated Gas Equipment Inc., Blue Cross Commission, Young & Rubicam Inc. (1954 Almanac, p. 679, 680, 691, 694); Estate of Alfred I. duPont, Estate of Frederick R. Allman, Estate of Alan Brantingham, Estate of S. Howard Easton, Estate of Edward F. Pipe (1955 Almanac, p. 703); Blue Shield Medical Care Plans, Kensington Co., Estate of Josephine

S. Bogert, Estate of Cornelia S. Roberts (1956 Almanac, p. 670, 673, 686, 688); C.L. Gaugler Machine Co., Amherst College, Deerfield Academy, Estate of James G. Van Horn, Estate of William R. Semans, Good Samaritan Hospital, John B. Stetson University, Kenyon College, New York Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, Safe Harbor Water Power Co. (1957 Almanac, p. 746, 770, 1957 Weekly Report, p. 1214, 1215, 1257).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Retail Jewelers of America Inc., 900 F St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- BERNARD N. BURNSTINE, 900 F St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/7/58.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation having to do with or affecting the jewelry industry; excise taxes, small business tax relief, wage-hour law."

Expenses -- \$15 monthly.

Compensation -- \$100 monthly.

Previous Registrations -- Jewelry Industry Tax Committee Inc. (1955 Almanac, p. 689).

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- UNITED STATES - JAPAN TRADE COUNCIL, 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/7/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting United States - Japan trade."

Expenses -- \$150 quarterly.

2. Registrant -- MICHAEL P. DANIELS, 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/7/58.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Compensation -- \$50 monthly.

Citizens Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- United World Federalists Inc., 179 Allyn St., Hartford, Conn.

Registrant -- HARRY B. HOLLINS, chairman, Public Affairs Committee, United World Federalists Inc., 1040 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 2/5/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Measures to strengthen the United Nations, measures for a permanent UN police force, appropriations for the UN and its specialized agencies, for foreign aid, for disarmament and for peaceful uses of atomic energy."

Previous Registrations -- Registered for same group (1957 Almanac, p. 759).

Individuals

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- JOHN A. O'DONNELL, lawyer, 1025 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/4/58.

Legislative Interest -- "H.R. 10327, a bill to amend section 39 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of Oct. 6, 1917, as amended."

Previous Registrations -- Philippine Steam Navigation Co., Compania Maritima (1952 Almanac, p. 442; 1953 Almanac, p. 593; 1954 Almanac, p. 690); Philippine-American War Damage Claimants Assn. (1954 Almanac, p. 699); Philippine Sugar Assn., Philippine Steam Navigation Co., Philippine non-profit educational, health and welfare institutions (1955 Almanac, p. 701); Philippine Sugar Assn., American Trucking Assns. (1956 Almanac, p. 668, 685); Philippine Sugar Assn., Philippine-American War Damage Claimants Assn., Estate of Charlie Sylvester Correll, Lineas Tres M., Marina Mercanta Mexicana S.A. de C.V. (1957 Almanac, p. 761, 763).

WHO'S FOR, WHO'S AGAINST TRADE PROGRAM?

Pressure groups by the dozens are prepared to send witnesses before the House Ways and Means Committee during hearings, starting Feb. 17, on the Administration's request for a five-year extension of the controversial Trade Agreements Act. In contrast to the procedure followed in 1955, when the Committee first heard from all supporting witnesses before hearing opponents (1955 Almanac, p. 289-301), the two groups will be interspersed during this year's hearings, which are expected to last for three or more weeks.

Neither side to the trade policy dispute believes that its testimony will sway any of the 25 members of the Ways and Means Committee, most if not all of whom are broadly committed either to the freer trade or protectionist position. Both sides agree, however, that "the record" established during the hearings will provide copious and potent ammunition for their "educational" campaigns at the grass roots level. It is there, as much as on Capitol Hill, that the opposing camps are attempting to mobilize effective local pressures on individual Senators and Representatives.

Role of Organizations

Tariff and trade policy always has been a subject of pocketbook interest to importers and exporters and other economic groups with a direct stake in the terms of international trade. After World War II, however, the subject took on wider significance when the progressive reduction of trade barriers became an established plank of United States foreign policy. Thus the debate over trade policy has become extended to a much wider arena, as organizations whose principal interests lie in other fields have added their voices in behalf of freer trade or greater protectionism.

Names of organizations and groups currently identified with one or the other side of the issue appear on page 197. Although the preponderance of opinion, in terms of collective membership, appears to lie with those groups supporting the freer trade position, the forthcoming legislative test is expected to reveal a narrower division of strength, reflecting the effectiveness with which local pressures may be brought to bear on individual Members of Congress.

Generally, a liberal trade policy is supported by the major farm organizations; the leadership of the AFL-CIO and its two largest affiliates, the Auto Workers and Steel Workers; most coastal port interests and those associated with the St. Lawrence Seaway; importers; shipping lines; and the major oil companies with extensive overseas interests.

Ranged on the other side of the issue are various business and labor groups representing particular industries or commodities which either have suffered or fear

injury from competition with imports. These include chemicals, textiles, glass, pottery, plywood, hats, bicycles, wool, cheese, coal, lead and zinc.

Industries themselves are divided over the issue. Independent domestic petroleum producers, for example, want oil imports limited by quotas, while those oil companies with worldwide production, refining and marketing interests want trade barriers reduced, not increased. Electrical equipment manufacturers are divided, having a large stake in the export of mass production items but being sensitive to competition from foreign producers on such custom-built equipment as large generators. Lead and zinc interests are split, with domestic mine owners wanting more protection while the refiners of foreign ores are opposed. (Weekly Report, p. 110)

Leading Trade Groups

The Committee for a National Trade Policy, created in 1953 as "an organization dedicated solely to the cause of a liberal trade policy," has become the focal point for pressure groups supporting the reciprocal trade program. Basically a business group, the Committee draws much of its energy from the same corporate community that supports the U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce and the Committee for Economic Development. For example, Harry A. Bullis, chairman of General Mills, Inc., is vice chairman of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, a member of the board of trustees of the U.S. Council, and an honorary trustee of CED. CNTP's chairman -- Sidney A. Swensrud, former chairman of Gulf Oil Corp. -- is also a trustee of the U.S. Council. John S. Coleman, president of the Burroughs Corp. and CNTP's first chairman, is a director of the Committee and a trustee of both the U.S. Council and CED.

Two organizations, with some interlocking membership, are coordinating groups ranged in opposition to the reciprocal trade program as it now exists. Oldest of these is the American Tariff League Inc., founded in 1885 to "provide a better understanding of the effect of (trade) forces on the prosperity of American labor, agriculture and industry." The Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy, successor in 1953 to the National Labor-Management Council, was created to bring together all elements "exposed to unfair import competition (and) to seek legislation that will provide the basis for fair import competition." Among contributors to the Nation-Wide Committee are a number of organizations whose officers endorsed a recent Tariff League study calling for extensive changes in trade policy. Included are the American Knit Glove Assn., National Wool Growers' Assn., Dow Chemical Co., Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., American Flint Glass Workers Union and International Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

Group Stands

In a current statement of policy, the Committee for a National Trade Policy says there is "growing strength of well organized forces who subordinate the national interest to the special interest demands of minority sectors of American enterprise." CNTP's central thesis is that "every decision made in the field of foreign trade policy should be governed by the interests of the Nation as a whole, just as in the areas of our international political and military policies." Trade liberalization, it says, "is indispensable to a strong, dynamic economy that seeks to use its resources and skills to best advantage." The Committee believes:

- "Trade agreements legislation should provide stability and reasonable predictability in trade policy."

- It should include "a sound safeguard for American enterprise.... (But) the use of trade restrictions is a generally undesirable way of 'protecting' domestic production otherwise unable to compete with foreign producers."

- Trade restrictions are "a form of concealed subsidy, which tends to become a permanent subsidy." The Committee prefers "a soundly based program of Federal Government adjustment assistance -- in cooperation with state and local governments -- to enterprises, communities, and workers seriously affected by an expansion of imports where such aid is needed to help them adapt their resources and skills to other forms of economic activity."

The American Tariff League, in a current 100-page study of "The United States in World Trade," proposes that the Tariff Commission draw up "a wholly new basic tariff law," which would include "an incentive, or sliding scale, tariff system" designed to "reward any foreign country which improves its living standards or wages for its workers." Bitter experience with "excessive imports," the study says, points up the "risk in exposing the world's richest market to mass invasion in exchange for possible reciprocal concessions." If its suggestions were adopted, the study says, "the multilateral trade agreements approach followed under GATT (General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs) would necessarily atrophy." The study rejects as a "paternalistic subsidy" the proposal to assist import-damaged industries to adjust to other lines. Such schemes "afford little comfort to the experienced worker who would lose his job seniority and possibly be up-rooted from his accustomed home."

According to O.R. Strackbein, chairman of the Nation-Wide Committee, the "very heart of the trade controversy (is) the benching of Congress on the sidelines and the enthronement of State Department judgment above the will of Congress in the regulation of this country's foreign trade." Strackbein Dec. 27 said:

- "The State Department has run wild, goaded or panicked by the pressure of foreign relations, to strip our import-vulnerable industries of reasonable measures of defense."

- In tariff-reduction negotiations with other countries, "nothing substantive was gained in return. The result is that we now find ourselves almost out of bargaining ammunition while the trade barriers ringing other countries are nearly as formidable as ever."

- In seeking an extension of the Trade Agreements Act, the State Department "wants the blessings of Congress to use the domestic market as a continuing means

of oiling its way through difficult international problems. This means giving to imports the right of eminent domain in competition with domestic industry, agriculture and labor."

Strackbein supports the proposal for shifting from the President to Congress the authority to approve or to disapprove the recommendations of the Tariff Commission, in "escape clause" proceedings, for tariff relief to domestic industries injured by imports. (For details of present and proposed legislation, Weekly Report, p. 4)

Pressure Techniques

Prior to the 1955 extension of the Trade Agreements Act, the Committee for a National Trade Policy sponsored a detailed economic analysis of Iowa's 1st Congressional District, in order to demonstrate the preponderance of argument in behalf of a liberal trade policy in one small area. This year, CNTP is using the same technique on a broad and less detailed basis. The information it gathers on an individual Congressional district's stake in the export market then is channeled to local groups in a position to apply effective pressure on their Congressmen. As a committee chiefly representing businessmen, CNTP leaves it to such cooperating groups as the AFL-CIO and the Farm Bureau to take the initiative in districts dominated by labor and farm interests. In effect, CNTP has recognized the need to appeal to and mobilize local self-interest in behalf of its goal of a "national" trade policy. Strackbein, on the other hand, has faced the need for creating unity of purpose and direction among disparate economic interests that have been more concerned about their individual problems in meeting import competition than about the over-all nature of trade policy. Working through the Nation-Wide Committee, he has organized regional meetings of import-shy industrialists in an effort to demonstrate a common ground for concern over the reciprocal trade program. His unifying theme is the usurpation by the Executive Branch of the power granted by the Constitution to Congress to control foreign commerce.

Both the Committee for a National Trade Policy and the Nation-Wide Committee on Import-Export Policy are acting informally as coordinators of the testimony to be offered by non-Governmental witnesses before the Ways and Means Committee. Each group will, in addition, be active behind the scenes in an attempt to influence the kind of bill that is reported out of the Committee. But the measure of their effectiveness may turn on the outcome of a floor battle in the House, where every vote will count.

Protectionist groups generally feel that the Ways and Means Committee is "stacked" against them, and is not representative of the House as a whole. Those who support a liberal trade policy feel much the same way about the Senate Finance Committee, where the trade bill will go when it clears the House. They also are concerned lest the new Chairman of Ways and Means, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), although a convinced supporter of the Reciprocal Trade Program, may accept a restrictive bill if convinced that his first major piece of legislation might be rebuffed on the floor.

As the lobby-legislative battle opens, neither camp is disposed to discuss terms of a possible compromise. Although no one relishes the possibility, a simple one-year extension of the 1955 law may turn out to be the maximum the freer trade forces can achieve and the minimum acceptable to their opponents.

LIST OF GROUPS FOR AND AGAINST RECIPROCAL TRADE

Following is a list of organizations and groups which in general support or oppose the Administration's request for a five-year extension of the President's authority under the Trade Agreements Act. The list of supporting groups was compiled by the Committee for a National Trade Policy; that of opposing groups was supplied by the Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy.

Supporting Groups

American Assn. of Port Authorities; American Assn. for the United Nations; American Assn. of University Women; American Box Shook Export Assn.; American Cotton Shippers Assn.; American Farm Bureau Federation; AFL-CIO; American Importers of Japanese Textiles; American Merchant Marine Institute; American Retail Federation; Americans for Democratic Action; American Seafood Distributors Assn.; American Veterans Committee; American Veterans of World War II; American Watch Assn.; American Chamber of Commerce for Trade with Italy; Assn. of American Ship Owners; Assn. of Dark Tobacco Dealers and Exporters; Assn. of Food Distributors; Assn. of Marine Underwriters of the U.S.

Board of World Peace of the Methodist Church; Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; Burley Auction Warehouse Assn.; Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Growers Assn.; Burley Leaf Tobacco Dealers Assn.; Burley Stabilization Corp.; Burley Tobacco Growers Assn.; Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Chambers of Commerce of Jacksonville and Miami, Fla., Evansville, Ind., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Louisville, Ky., New Orleans, La., Gulfport, Miss., York, Pa., Galveston and Houston, Texas; Chicago Assn. of Commerce & Industry; Committee of American Steamship Lines; Committee for Economic Development; Committee on Foreign Policy Legislation; Committee on Foreign Trade Education; Cooperative League of the U.S.A.; Council for Social Action, Congregational Christian Churches; Detroit Board of Commerce.

Eastern Dark Field Tobacco Growers Assn.; Farmers Federation Cooperative; Foreign Traders Assn. of Philadelphia, Pa.; Friends Committee on National Legislation; General Federation of Women's Clubs; International House, New Orleans; International Advertising Assn.; Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A.; Lace and Embroidery Assn. of America; Leaf Tobacco Exporters Assn.; League of Women Voters of the U.S.; Linen Trade Assn.; Millers National Federation; Mississippi Valley World Trade Council; Motion Picture Assn. of America.

Natl. Anti-Dumping Committee; Natl. Assn. of Photographic Manufacturers; Natl. Committee for Japanese-American Affairs; Natl. Committee for Import Development; Natl. Council of American Importers; Natl. Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.; Natl. Council of Jewish Women; Natl. Export

Traffic League; Natl. Farmers Union; Natl. Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Natl. Grange; Natl. Planning Assn.; Natl. Retail Merchants Assn.; Olive Oil Assn. of America; Overseas Automotive Club.

Pacific American Steamship Assn.; Propellor Club of the U.S.A.; Straw Goods Importers Assn.; Tobacco Assn. of the U.S.A.; Tobacco Associates; United Automobile Workers; United Council of Church Women; U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce; U.S. Cuban Sugar Council; United Steel Workers of America; United World Federalists; Western Dark Tobacco Growers Assn.; Women's Internatl. League for Peace and Freedom; World Trade Center in New England; Young Women's Christian Assn.

Opposing Groups

Trade Associations: American Fine China Guild; American Glassware Assn.; American Knit Glove Assn.; American Lace Manufacturers Assn.; American National Cattlemen's Assn.; Bicycle Institute of America; Book Manufacturers Institute; Calif. Almond Growers Exchange; Calif. Fig Institute; Calif. Fish Cannery Assn.; Calif. Walnut Growers Assn.; Carpet Institute; Cordage Institute; Florida Fruit and Vegetable Assn.; Five Star Fish & Cold Storage Cooperative; Hardwood Plywood Institute; Hat Institute.

Massachusetts Fisheries Assn.; Mushroom Growers Assn.; Natl. Assn. of Hot House Vegetable Growers; Natl. Creameries Assn.; Natl. Wool Growers Assn.; Oregon Filbert Commission; Pin, Clip and Fastener Assn.; Rhode Island Textile Assn.; Scientific Apparatus Makers Assn.; Seafood Producers Assn. of New Bedford; Service Tools Institute; Tile Council of America; Umbrella Frame Manufacturing Industry; U.S. Potters Assn.; U.S. Wood Screw Service Bureau; Wine Institute.

Labor Unions: Amalgamated Lace Operatives of America*; American Flint Glass Workers Union; American Wire Weavers Protective Assn.; Atlantic Fishermen's Union*; Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers; Cannery Workers & Fishermen's Union*; Internatl. Brotherhood of Operative Potters; Internatl. Leather Goods, Plastics, and Novelty Workers Union; Internatl. Photo-Engravers Union; National Match Workers Council*; Seafarers Internatl. Union; United Mine Workers of America*; United Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers Internatl. Union; United Wall Paper Craftsmen and Workers; Window Glass Cutters League of America. (All unions except those designated by * are direct AFL-CIO affiliates.)

Companies: American Cyanamid Co.; American Zinc Lead and Smelting Co.; Diamond Match Co.; Dow Chemical Co.; Fuller Brush Co.; Harley-Davidson Motor Co.; Hoffman Laroche Laboratories; Monsanto Chemical Co.; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.; Reynolds Metals Co.; John B. Stetson Co.

COTTON PRICE SUPPORTS

Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson Feb. 7 announced an increase in cotton price supports to 81 percent of parity. The 1957 support level was 78 percent of parity. Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D La.) said the proposed supports "should be generally acceptable" to cotton growers.

Ellender Feb. 8 said he could "hold out no hope" for passage of legislation authorizing emergency cotton acreage increase in 1958. He said "it does not add up" for Congress to provide funds to reduce production through the soil bank and authorize increased plantings in the same year.

CIVIL RIGHTS PROPOSAL

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) headed a group of 16 Senators (10 Democrats, 6 Republicans) who Feb. 10 sponsored a bill (S 3257) to provide that no state shall "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." A similar bill (HR 10645) was introduced in the House by Rep. James Roosevelt (D Calif.). The bills would provide for technical assistance, financial grants and administrative procedures to help local governments put into operation plans for desegregation of schools. The funds for proposed technical assistance would amount to \$2.5 million a year for five years and financial grants would total \$40 million annually for five years.

Authority would be provided for the Attorney General to bring preventive actions in "equal protection" cases generally as well as in public school cases. Douglas said the bill would enlarge "the legal remedies against violations of important constitutional rights...as was attempted in Part III which was stricken from last year's civil rights bill." (1957 Almanac, p. 553)

Junket Additions, Correction

These additions, based on further information, should be made in CQ's Fact Sheet on Congressional junkets (Weekly Report, p. 85):

Rep. Herbert Zelenko (D N.Y.) traveled to the Dominican Republic to speak at the dedication of a new Jewish Center at Ciudad Trujillo, Dec. 27. He was accompanied by Mrs. Zelenko, and entire trip was at his personal expense.

Rep. David S. Dennison (R Ohio), while on a Post Office & Civil Service subcommittee trip to Panama (Weekly Report, p. 93) also traveled to Haiti to investigate the death of Shelby Jean Talamas, a constituent. This was at personal expense.

Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) Feb. 6 informed Congressional Quarterly that he had not attended the FAO conference in Rome in October, 1957. CQ had reported his attendance at the meeting on the basis of information furnished by the House Agriculture Committee, which Cooley heads. (Weekly Report, p. 92)

STASSEN STAYS ON 'FOR NOW'

Harold E. Stassen Feb. 7 said he was "continuing for now" in his post as President Eisenhower's special assistant on disarmament policy. Following a conference with the President, Stassen said he had "not submitted a resignation. I was not asked to submit one."

However, he added: "For a year I have been giving serious consideration to the Pennsylvania governorship. My plans are not firm but I am approaching the time when I must make a decision." The filing deadline for the primary in the state is March 17.

Although reports that Stassen would try for the Pennsylvania gubernatorial nomination have met with the support of few Pennsylvania Republicans, he received some encouragement Feb. 6 from James F. Malone, president of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Assn., an influential group in GOP state politics. Malone said in Pittsburgh that Stassen would try for the GOP nomination and would be well supported financially. He said in recent weeks he had encountered some indications of support for Stassen among non-politicians. Malone had previously said he saw no Stassen sentiment in the state.

President Eisenhower Feb. 5 also gave Stassen some encouragement when he told his news conference that Stassen has "many traits" that would be "admirably fitting" as a Governor. (Weekly Report, p. 167)

SPACE AGENCY

Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy Feb. 7 announced establishment of the Advanced Research Projects Agency and appointment of Roy W. Johnson, a General Electric Co. vice president, as its director. McElroy said Johnson would "be backed up by the most highly qualified scientist we can find" to direct a technical staff. Funds for the agency, and a one-year authorization for McElroy to conduct space projects, were included in two fiscal 1958 defense measures on which Congress completed action Feb. 6. (Weekly Report, p. 178, 179)

In announcing the new agency, McElroy also said the Air Force probably would be given responsibility to operate manned space vehicles. He said Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, American Red Cross president, had been added to the consultant group on Defense Department reorganization. (Weekly Report, p. 121)

INTERNATIONAL SPACE PROGRAM

Senate Democratic Whip Mike Mansfield (Mont.) Feb. 10 called for "a decade of worldwide scientific cooperation" on the part of all nations including Russia. Mansfield, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said the program would involve "men and women of many nations working together in the same laboratories, on the same proving grounds and on the same scientific advances." Such a program, he said, might be begun by the North Atlantic Treaty powers under the leadership of the United States.

UNEMPLOYMENT RISE

The Commerce and Labor Departments, in a Feb. 11 joint statement, reported a January unemployment increase of 1,120,000. The statement said it was the sharpest rise since such surveys were begun in 1941, as well as twice the normal seasonal increase. The jobless increase, calculated from mid-December, 1957, to mid-January, brought the total number of unemployed to 4,494,000, or 5.8 percent of the civilian labor force -- the highest number since February, 1950. The report attributed the rise largely to further manufacturing cutbacks and also to seasonal declines in outdoor work, retail trade and temporary Post Office jobs.

Taking quick note of the report, President Eisenhower Feb. 12 issued a statement declaring he was "confident that we are not facing a prolonged downswing in activity." He predicted that March would mark "the start of a pickup in job opportunities." The President's statement was accompanied by a "Fact Paper," enumerating Administration programs and proposals bearing on the economic situation. (For text of statement and Fact Paper, see p. 200, 201)

ANTI-RECESSION PROPOSALS

The White House Feb. 11 announced that President Eisenhower had directed Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield to present "promptly" to Congress a \$2 billion, three-to five-year program for post office modernization. White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said the program had been "under planning" for some time, and "would by its very nature afford additional job opportunities in every state in the country." The announcement came the same day as a Commerce-Labor Department report on the highest unemployment since 1950. (For text of White House announcement, see p. 200; for Summerfield's presentation of plan, see p. 208)

The announcement said the Government would contribute an annual \$175,000,000 for equipment and improvements, with private investors supplying \$1.5 billion to erect facilities to be occupied under lease. Government expenditures would be financed by revenues from increased postage rates proposed in the President's fiscal 1959 budget message. (Weekly Report, p. 49)

On Capitol Hill, meanwhile, Democratic Members of Congress offered numerous proposals to stem a major recession. Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) Feb. 6 introduced a bill (S 3244) to increase unemployment compensation payments and widen the range of their coverage. The bill was co-sponsored by 14 Democrats and one Republican -- Sen. Frederick G. Payne (Maine). Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) Feb. 7 said he was preparing an "anti-recession housing bill" to spur residential construction and slum clearance. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) Feb. 10 introduced two measures (S 3263, 3264) proposing reductions in both individual income and excise taxes.

In the House, Members from areas plagued by unemployment Feb. 5 sent the President a petition, initiated by Rep. Charles C. Diggs (D Mich.), asking priority on Government contracts and public works projects. The petition was signed by 25 Democrats and 10 Republicans. Bills to provide jobs through a public works program (HR 10561, 10607) were introduced by Democratic Reps. Cleveland M. Bailey (W Va.) and Daniel J. Flood, respectively.

Capitol Briefs

HOUSE SPACE UNIT PROPOSED

Rep. Overton Brooks (D La.) Feb. 10 introduced a resolution (H Res 474) to amend the House Rules to establish a Special Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration similar to the Senate Committee set up Feb. 6. Members of the committee would be appointed by House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) and would be drawn from standing Committees having jurisdiction over various phases of outer space development. (Weekly Report, p. 209)

AIR TRAFFIC PROJECTS

The White House Feb. 8 announced President Eisenhower had transferred from the Air Force to the Airways Modernization Board the responsibility for carrying out 12 additional air traffic control projects at a cost of \$4.6 million. The White House said this would bring the funds so far transferred to the Board to \$15.1 million. (1957 Almanac, p. 612)

OIL IMPORT QUOTAS

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, chairman of a Cabinet committee on oil imports, Feb. 8 said the problem of maintaining a strong domestic oil industry had "become increasingly serious" in recent weeks. He said the developments indicated "that the Cabinet committee will have to be called together for consultation in the immediate future." Steps taken by the committee could include mandatory oil import quotas. Voluntary curbs have been in effect since July 29, 1957.

REP. GREEN TO STAND TRIAL

United States District Judge John W. Murphy of Scranton, Pa., Feb. 6 ruled that Rep. William J. Green (D Pa.) and six others must stand trial "shortly" on charges of fraud constituting a felony. The opinion was handed down in response to pleas by Green and the other defendants. The charges stemmed from construction of the \$33 million U.S. Signal Corps depot at Tobyhanna, Pa. Among the six defendants was former Rep. Herbert J. McGlinchey (D Pa., 1945-47). (1956 Almanac, p. 763)

ALASKA, HAWAII STATEHOOD

Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) Feb. 10 called on the Senate to take early action on the Alaskan statehood bill (S 49) and to consider a bill for Hawaiian statehood (S 50) "immediately thereafter." Del. E.L. Bartlett (D Alaska) called the development "deeply discouraging." He said: "Its inevitable effect will be to make statehood less likely for either Alaska or Hawaii. Consideration of statehood bills...must be separated in point of time...." (1957 Almanac, p. 645)

ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT

Rep. Thomas M. Pelly (R Wash.) Feb. 10 introduced a bill (HR 10631) to require Government employees, including members of the armed forces, with Government salaries of more than \$10,000 a year to report all outside income and finances.

WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT ON POST OFFICE MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

Following is the text of a Feb. 11 White House statement on post office modernization (for Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield's testimony on the proposed program, see p. 208):

The President today directed Postmaster General Summerfield to present promptly to the Congress a \$2,000,000,000 program to modernize the obsolete physical plant of the Post Office Department over the next three to five years. The program will involve rehabilitating, enlarging or replacing 2,500 Government-owned post office buildings, replacing or remodeling 12,000 leased buildings, and providing modern mail-handling equipment for all postal facilities.

Under the new program, developed by the Postmaster General the funds from private investors for construction of new post offices to be occupied under lease would approximate \$1,500,000,000.

The capital investment to be made by the Government is estimated at \$175,000,000 a year for the period of the program, and would be for mail-handling devices and other equipment for these new leased buildings, and for the costs of rehabilitating and expanding some of the Federally owned post offices. The total postal modernization program would therefore involve more than \$2,000,000,000, and would affect every section of the country.

The Government's portion of these expenditures would be financed by revenues from increased postage rates proposed by the Administration and now before the Congress. The budget message has proposed a 5-cent letter rate on out-of-town letters, a 4-cent rate on local letters and increases in other classes of mail.

The plan contemplates that the postage above 4 cents on first-class mail -- namely the 1 cent on out-of-town letters, which will amount to \$175,000,000 a year -- will be used to pay the modernization costs. The remaining increases would provide about

\$500,000,000 a year to reduce the postal deficit, estimated at \$850,000,000 annually, including pending wage increases for postal employees proposed in the budget. When the program is completed, the added revenues, the improved and more efficient operations which can then be expected, should permit further reduction in the remaining deficit.

During the past four years the Post Office Department has gained valuable experience from its leasing program whereby about 2,000 new postal buildings have been built to its specifications by private investors and leased to the department. These postal buildings pay local taxes, are sound investments for their owners, eliminate the need for Government capital, and are economical in that they are more efficient for modern mail handling methods. The new buildings to date have been leased at less cost per foot than older, unsatisfactory space.

During this same period of time the Post Office Department has had a research and engineering program underway whereby modern, mechanical and electronic mail-handling equipment has been developed to the stage it can now be introduced in new postal facilities. This equipment will speed mail deliveries and help to reduce postal costs.

Necessary appropriations will be requested for the fiscal years 1958 and 1959 to start immediately the postal facilities modernization program as soon as postal rate increases have been enacted. Unless prompt steps are taken to build and equip the thousands of new post offices needed throughout the country and remodel and refurbish many others, postal service will deteriorate. This must not happen.

The President urges the Congress to approve the plans to modernize the postal establishment as they will be presented by the Postmaster General.

PRESIDENT PREDICTS 'EARLY RESUMPTION' OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's Feb. 12 statement and Fact Paper on the current economic situation of the United States (Weekly Report, p. 199):

Yesterday the Departments of Labor and Commerce published figures for January on employment and unemployment. They indicate that the current falling off in the economy is sharper than usual for this time of year. All of us are deeply concerned over the hardships that these figures record for the families of the additional breadwinners temporarily out of work, and those that have gone on a shortened work week. I know that we are concerned too, with the loss of production involved and the pressure this puts on many businesses across the land. While these developments reflect important features of our present economic situation, they must be seen in perspective as we look ahead.

From the best advice I can get, and on my own study of the facts regularly placed before me, I believe that we have had most of our bad news on the unemployment front. I am convinced that we are not facing a prolonged downswing in activity. Every indication is that March will commence to see the start of a pickup in job opportunities. That should mark the beginning of the end of the downturn in our economy, provided we apply ourselves with confidence to the job ahead. As Americans we have a responsibility to work toward the early resumption of sound growth in our economy. I have confidence in the recovery of our economy later this year for two reasons.

• **First**, it is my conviction that the underlying forces of growth remain strong and undiminished. As a Nation, we must provide the needs of a population growing at a rate of three million a year. Billions of dollars are being spent every year on research and development that will mean new products and new jobs. Overseas economic development will provide growing markets for our resources. The future will belong, not to the faint-hearted, but to those who believe in it and prepare for it.

• **Second**, the firm policy of the Government is to foster this recovery in every sound way. I am making sure that we will go forward on every practical avenue of action. Some steps have already been taken; others are under administrative review; still others are before Congress in the form of requests for legislation.

To dispel false impressions and to make clear the activities of this Administration in these fields, I am releasing today a Fact Paper setting forth programs and policies bearing on the current economic situation. They include action in recent months by the Federal Reserve System to ease credit, with dramatic results already achieved in a greater availability of credit and lower borrowing costs. Steps have been taken, going back to last August, to stimulate homebuilding, even though we were disappointed by the failure of the Congress to authorize interest rates that would attract mortgage money into many phases of home construction. They also include sharply stepped-up expenditures on the national highway building program, an increase in activity under the urban renewal program and a sharp increase in the first half of this year in the rate at which defense procurement contracts will be placed with private industry.

These and other programs and proposals are outlined in the Fact Paper. If other measures are needed, I assure you they will be proposed -- and in time. For example, for some time now the Administration has been engaged in systematic and comprehensive planning for expansion and modernization of public works and buildings, all of these useful public projects to be taken off the shelf when they could most appropriately be undertaken. Yesterday I directed the Postmaster General to present to the Congress a \$2 billion program for modernization during the next 3-5 years of Post Office buildings and equipment throughout the country.

In all these matters of Government policy it is well to remember that with an economy as complex as ours, it is necessary not only to avoid the taking of wrong steps but confidently take the right ones. This we propose to do.

Fact Paper

ON CERTAIN PROGRAMS AND PROPOSALS BEARING ON THE CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION:

• **1. Housing.** New housing units are currently being started at the rate of nearly one million per year. An increase in this rate is justified in terms of housing needs and would have a widely beneficial effect on the economy. Direct employment would increase in thousands of communities, and many industries, such as lumber, furniture, home equipment and appliances, would be indirectly benefited.

The Federal Government has taken a number of steps, going back over a period of months, to help promote an increase in home construction.

In August 1957, a sharply liberalized schedule of minimum required downpayments was put into effect for FHA-insured home loans. On a \$12,000 house, for example, the minimum required downpayment was reduced from \$1200 to \$600.

In January 1958, the rule requiring that closing costs be paid in cash was rescinded. This reduced further the cash investment required by a homebuyer when purchasing a home under an FHA-insured mortgage.

The President has ordered the release of an additional \$177 million of funds for military housing, and for building under other Federally-supported programs.

Prompt action by the Congress on several matters already before it would help to promote a higher level of home construction.

The Congress should act promptly on the request of the Federal Housing Administration for a supplemental authorization which would permit FHA to accelerate the processing of home loan insurance applications.

The interest rate limitation on GI home loans should be eliminated, to permit veterans of World War II to enjoy their benefits under this program.

The Congress should also remove interest-rate limitations on FHA-insured loans for rental projects, cooperative housing, and Capehart military housing.

Congress should also increase the size of loan that can be insured by FHA, as recommended in the President's Economic Report, and should promptly increase FHA's insurance authorization.

• **2. Highways.** Federal-aid highway expenditures will have an appreciable impact on the economy in the months ahead in the direct employment of labor and materials, and by stimulating large amounts of additional indirect investment.

Estimated expenditures during the fiscal years 1957-59 are as follows:

Fiscal Year	(millions)
1957	\$ 969
1958	1,771
1959	2,382

• **3. Urban Renewal.** Activity under the Urban Renewal Program will increase substantially in the fiscal years 1958 and 1959. The increase in program activity is indicated in the following figures:

	Fiscal Year		
	1957	1958	1959
Projects completed	2	20	25
Projects being started	56	100	120
Projects in execution at end of year	178	258	353

As part of a 5-year extension of this program, the President has requested an additional \$200 million for the fiscal year 1959.

• **4. Defense Contract Awards.** The placement of defense procurement contracts is being sharply accelerated. These contracts will provide increased employment in many industrial communities. Defense procurement contracts placed in calendar year 1957, and planned for calendar year 1958, are as follows:

Type	Calendar Years					
	1957		1958		1959	
	1st Half	2nd Half	1st Half	2nd Half	1st Half	2nd Half
	(in billions)					
Major procurement . . .	\$12.4	\$6.7	\$5.7	\$17.2	\$ 9.7	\$ 7.5
Construction	1.5	1.2	0.3	2.2	1.6	0.6
Other	3.9	2.0	1.9	4.2	2.1	2.1
Total	\$17.8	\$9.9	\$7.9	\$23.6	\$13.4	\$10.2

• **5. Civil Public Works.** In addition to Federal aid for highways, expenditures of the Federal Government on civil public works will increase sharply in the current fiscal year and will be still higher in the coming fiscal year. These include natural resource development projects, hospitals, schools in Federally-impacted areas, general Government building, etc. Amounts are as follows:

	Fiscal Year		
	1957	1958	1959
	(Millions)		
Commerce and housing (excluding trust-fund financed highways)	\$ 172	\$ 325	\$ 424
Natural resources (Mainly water resources)	841	958	1,012
Labor and welfare (hospitals, schools in impacted areas)	127	219	261
Veterans (mainly hospitals)	40	43	41
Agriculture and agricultural resources (grain storage and watershed control)	48	61	68
General Government building	63	126	165
Total (rounded)	\$1,290	\$1,730	\$1,970

• **6. General Services Administration.** Ninety-two projects are currently authorized in GSA's lease-purchase program.

In the calendar year 1958, 58 projects will be initiated involving \$105 million of financing;

In the calendar year 1959, the program is scheduled to expand sharply, with an estimated \$300 million of financing for the 34 remaining projects.

The law authorizing this program (PL 519) expired July 22, 1957. Legislation is needed to permit this program to continue beyond the 92 projects currently authorized.

• **7. District of Columbia.** The Bureau of the Budget has approved submission to the Congress by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of proposals for construction of needed public improvements. These projects will entail borrowing from the Treasury over a period of five years of \$100 million.

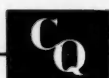
• **8. Export-Import Bank.** It is estimated that credits extended by the Export-Import Bank will finance \$625 million of shipments abroad in the first half of the calendar year 1958. A substantial proportion of these shipments will be machinery and equipment. Exports financed by the Export-Import Bank credits will rise further in the second half of the calendar year. To assure continuity in the Bank's lending operations, the President has requested that the Congress increase the Export-Import Bank's lending authority by \$2 billion. Prompt action by the Congress on this request would make it possible to accelerate the Bank's lending activities, with direct benefits to employment in many communities.

• **9. Credit Policy.** Steps have been taken by the Federal Reserve authorities to increase the availability of credit and to reduce its cost to borrowers.

The reserve position of member banks of the Federal Reserve System has been appreciably improved.

The discount rate was reduced from 3½ to 3 percent in November 1957 and has recently been further reduced by 10 of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks to 2-3/4 percent.

The increased availability and lower cost of credit which these steps have brought about will help promote a higher level of home building and of construction generally. They will also make it easier, and less expensive, for state and local governments to move forward with the construction of needed public facilities.



Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

PUBLIC LAWS

NONE

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

1. AGRICULTURE
2. APPROPRIATIONS
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE
 - Education & Housing
 - Health & Welfare
4. FOREIGN POLICY
 - Immigration
 - International Affairs
5. LABOR
6. MILITARY & VETERANS
 - Armed Services & Defense
 - Veterans
7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
 - Astronautics & Atomic Energy
 - Commemorative Congress, Constitution, Civil Rights
 - Government Operations
 - Indians, D.C., Territories
 - Judicial Procedures
 - Lands, Public Works, Resources
 - Post Office & Civil Service
8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY
 - Business & Commerce
 - Taxes & Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 85th Congress from Jan. 3, 1957, through Feb. 6, 1958.

	Senate	House
Bills	3,253	10,583
Joint Resolutions	148	532
Concurrent Resolutions	60	263
Simple Resolutions	257	473
TOTAL	3,718	11,851

Public bills listed this week:

Bills
S 3209 to S 3253
HR 10420 to HR 10583
Resolutions
S J Res 148
S Con Res 60
S Res 256 to S Res 257
H J Res 522 to H J Res 532
H Con Res 256 to H Con Res 263
H Res 468 to H Res 473

1. Agriculture

SENATE

- S 3215 -- Provide for industrial utilization of agricultural products. MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 2/3/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3223 -- Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 2/4/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3228 -- Alleviate critical shortage of high quality cotton and protect farm income. EASTLAND (D Miss.), McClellan (D Ark.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- 2/4/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3236 -- Further amend Agricultural Act of 1938, to exempt excess wheat from marketing quotas in certain cases; provide for refunds to certain producers. WATKINS (R Utah) -- 2/5/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3239 -- Authorize use of additional funds for 1958 corn, wheat, and cotton acreage reserve program. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 2/5/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3248 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to exchange lands comprising Pleasant Grove Administrative Site, Uinta National Forest, Utah. WATKINS (R Utah) -- 2/6/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3249 -- Better adapt price support program to needs of farmers by providing more latitude for increasing acreage allotments, establish price supports, continue authority for disposition of surpluses. WATKINS (R Utah) -- 2/6/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3250 -- Provide for use of same base period in computing parity prices for agricultural commodities as is used by Bureau of Labor Statistics in computing consumer price index. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 2/6/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3252 -- Provide a support level for 1958 crop of wheat of not less than \$2 per bushel. MUNDT (R S.D.), Young (R N.D.), Carlson (R Kan.), Curtis (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.), Case (R S.D.), Thye (R Minn.), Schoepfel (R Kan.), Dworshak (R Idaho) -- 2/6/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

- HR 10420 -- Provide for incentive payments for marketing of lightweight hogs. ANDERSEN (R Minn.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 10432 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 10435 -- Provide minimum price-support levels for whole milk and butterfat during 2-year period beginning April 1, 1958. GEORGE (R Kan.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Agriculture.

- HR 10444 -- Expand and extend loan program for bona fide fur farmers. KNUTSON (D Minn.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 10458 -- Authorize use of additional funds for 1958 cotton-acreage reserve program. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 10487 -- Extend and expand operations of Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 10493 -- Specify indemnity payable re cattle destroyed because of tuberculosis. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 10510 -- Provide additional cotton acreage for meeting existing shortages of upland cotton grading Strict Low Middling and better. JONES (D Mo.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 10514 -- Transfer to Secretary of Agriculture certain alcohol-producing facilities of the U.S.; require him to produce alcohol from surplus agricultural products and certain corn and wheat; provide for disposal of such alcohol. MCGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 10541 -- Enable Secretary of Agriculture to release cotton acreage from acreage reserve for 1958 crop year; establish a substitute for acreage-reserve program for cotton. HEMPHILL (D S.C.) -- 2/5/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 10548 -- Alleviate critical shortage of high quality cotton and protect farm income. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 2/5/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 10563 -- Provide that price support level for basic agricultural commodities and dairy products in effect for 1958 shall not be less than those in effect for 1957. CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) -- 2/6/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 10564 -- Provide for making payments in kind under acreage reserve program of Soil Bank Act. COAD (D Iowa) -- 2/6/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 10567 -- Extend for an additional 4-year period the provisions of National Wool Act of 1954. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 2/6/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 10569 -- Authorize use of additional funds for 1958 cotton acreage-reserve program. JONES (D Ala.) -- 2/6/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 10575 -- Similar to HR 10548. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 2/6/58.
- HR 10580 -- Similar to HR 10548. KILGORE (D Texas) -- 2/6/58.

2. Appropriations

SENATE

- S 3237 -- Appropriate funds necessary for construction of badly needed housing for doctors and nurses at Veterans' Hospital in Fargo, N. D. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 2/5/58 -- Senate Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION & HOUSING

SENATE

- S 3213 -- Increase by \$250 million the borrowing authority of Housing and Home Finance Agency for college housing loans. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 2/3/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
- S 3216 -- Authorize Federal assistance to States and local communities in financing an expanded program of school construction to eliminate national shortage of classrooms. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 2/3/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 10454 -- Establish a scholarship program to train scientists and technicians; provide scholarship beneficiaries be obligated to serve in Armed Forces upon completion of their education. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 10456 -- Amend National Science Foundation Act of 1950 in order to provide for certain educational programs. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 13457 -- Amend National Housing Act to authorize Federal Housing Commissioner to purchase certain insured mortgages for purpose of avoiding foreclosure in cases where mortgagor is in financial straits for reasons beyond his control and could not otherwise retain his property. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Banking and Currency.
- HR 10464 -- Similar to HR 10456. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 2/3/58.
- HR 10478 -- Similar to HR 10457. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 2/4/58.
- HR 10490 -- Extend and improve act of September 23, 1950 and act of September 30, 1950, which provide financial assistance in construction and operation of schools in areas affected by Federal activities. GWINN (R N.Y.) (by request) -- 2/4/58 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 10500 -- Amend section 221 of National Housing Act to permit families displaced from a community by action of Federal Government, whether or not such community has a workable program, be relocated in section 221 housing in another community if it has such a program and is within commuting distance. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Banking and Currency.
- HR 10508 -- Similar to HR 10500. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/4/58.

HEALTH & WELFARE

SENATE

- S 3244 -- Provide for unemployment reinsurance grants to States; revise, extend, and improve unemployment insurance program. KENNEDY (D Mass.), Clark (D Pa.), McNamara (D Mich.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Douglas (D Ill.), Green (D R.I.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Morse (D Ore.), Jackson (D Wash.), Chavez (D N.M.), Payne (R Maine), Pastore (D R.I.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- 2/6/58 -- Senate Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 10428 -- Protect right of blind to self-expression through organizations of the blind. CRETILLA (R Conn.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 10441 -- Similar to HR 10428. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 2/3/58.
- HR 10446 -- Similar to HR 10428. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 2/3/58.
- HR 10481 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that an individual may become entitled to husband's insurance benefits thereunder if he is dependent on his insured wife when he files his application for such benefits, even though he was not dependent on her when he became entitled to old-age insurance benefits. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 10489 -- Establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Banking and Currency.
- HR 10505 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that child of a deceased insured individual may receive child's insurance benefits after attaining age 18 so long as he is a student regularly attending school. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 10532 -- Amend Social Security Act and Internal Revenue Code to increase benefits payable under Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program; provide insurance against costs of hospital, nursing home, and surgical service for persons eligible for old-age and survivors insurance benefits. DELAY (D N.J.) -- 2/5/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 10570 -- Provide for unemployment reinsurance grants to States, to revise, extend, and improve unemployment insurance program. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 2/6/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 10571 -- Similar to HR 10428. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 2/6/58.
- HR 10574 -- Similar to HR 10570. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 2/6/58.
- HR 10577 -- Similar to HR 10570. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/6/58.
- HR 10578 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that certain determinations of permanent and total disability made by other Federal or State agencies be accepted by Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare as proof of disability for purposes of such title. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/6/58 -- House Ways and Means.

Bills - 2

HR 10583 -- Similar to HR 10578. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/6/58.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

HOUSE

- HR 10579 -- Provide for naturalization of certain alien children adopted by U.S. citizens who are missionaries stationed abroad. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 2/6/58 -- House Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

HOUSE

- HR 10568 -- Authorize Secretary of State to evaluate in dollars certain financial assistance loans expressed in foreign currencies arising as a result of World War II. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 2/6/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

SENATE

- S 3227 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act, as amended, for purpose of prohibiting compulsory unionism. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.), Butler (R Md.), Jenner (R Ind.), Curtis (R Neb.), Martin (R Pa.), Thurmond (D S.C.) -- 2/4/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 10421 -- Prohibit private employment agencies from recruiting minors for out-of-State employment without making certain findings. BECKER (R N.Y.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 10433 -- Similar to HR 10421. DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 2/3/58.
- HR 10434 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act re effect of State laws on union shop agreements. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 10455 -- Prohibit discrimination because of age in hiring and employment of persons by Government contractors. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 10502 -- Similar to HR 10455. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 2/4/58.
- HR 10530 -- Similar to HR 10421. BECKER (R N.Y.) -- 2/5/58.
- HR 10535 -- Similar to HR 10421. DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 2/5/58.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 3209 -- Assure security of U.S. by providing for greater unification of Armed Forces. BUSH (R Conn.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 2/3/58 -- Senate Armed Services.
- S 3210 -- Supplement National Security Act of 1947, as amended, by providing for unified civilian administration and control of Armed Forces of U.S. in conformity with certain recommendations made by First Commission on Organization of Executive Branch of Government. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 2/3/58 -- Senate Armed Services.
- S 3240 -- Amend title 10, U.S.C., re promotion of Reserve commissioned officers of Air Force. SMITH (R Maine) (by request) -- 2/5/58 -- Senate Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 10425 -- Amend section 2734 of title 10, U.S.C., to authorize Secretary of Treasury to settle claims arising in foreign countries incident to noncombat activities of Coast Guard. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 10439 -- Amend National Security Act of 1947 to provide for coordination and integration of policies and procedures re Federal programs in fields of science and technology. HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 10498 -- Authorize advance on retired list of M. Sgt. Chester E. Games, U.S. Army (retired) to grade of first lieutenant. NIMTZ (R Ind.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 10513 -- Amend title 10 of U.S.C. to provide for establishment of a program of cash awards for suggestions or inventions made by members of Armed Forces which contribute to efficiency, economy, or other improvement of Government operations in general field under supervision of Secretary of Defense. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Armed Services.

VETERANS

SENATE

- S 3222 -- Incorporate Veterans of World War I of United States of America. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 2/4/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 10451 -- Grant a pension of \$100 a month to all honorably discharged veterans of World War I who are 60 years of age. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 10452 -- Incorporate Veterans of World War I of U.S.A. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 10461 -- Amend section 315 (m) of Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to provide a special rate of compensation for certain blind veterans. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 2/3/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 10462 -- Amend section 201 of Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefits Act to provide for paying dependency and indemnity compensation to survivors of certain deceased veterans having serious service-connected disabilities. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 2/3/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 10463 -- Amend section 620 of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to authorize granting of insurance under that section on a premium paying basis to certain veterans having total service-connected disabilities. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 2/3/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 10477 -- Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to extend for 1 year direct and guaranteed home-loan programs. AYRES (R Ohio) -- 2/4/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 10480 -- Extend and liberalize direct home-loan program for veterans; extend guaranteed home-loan program; provide special assistance to paraplegic veterans under direct home-loan program; stimulate making of direct farm-housing loans. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 10501 -- Provide that education and training may be afforded certain veterans under Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1952 who did not initiate their program of education or training within 3 years after their discharge from active service. RAY (R N.Y.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 10547 -- Provide separate medical facilities for veterans. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 2/5/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS & ATOMIC ENERGY

SENATE

- S 3233 -- Provide for initiation and support of an inner and outer space study, research, and development program for peaceful uses in commerce and industry which shall include, but not be limited to, the assimilation, gathering, correlation, and dispersal of information and knowledge re among other fields, weather and communications obtained from rocket ships, satellites, space vehicles and other such media. YARBOROUGH (D Texas), Mansfield (D Mont.), Hill (D Ala.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Carroll (D Colo.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 2/5/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

- S J Res 148 -- Request President to proclaim week April 27 to May 3, 1958, inclusive, as National Mental Health Week. SMATHERS (D Fla.), Holland (D Fla.) -- 2/5/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 10542 -- Prescribe official version and manner of rendition, of The Star-Spangled Banner. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 2/5/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 10576 -- Provide for issuance of a postage stamp in commemoration of 100th anniversary of Lincoln-Douglas joint debates. ALLEN (R Ill.) -- 2/6/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- H J Res 523 -- Designate 1st day of May of each year as Loyalty Day. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 530 -- Designate October 31 of each year as Youth Honor Day. BYRNE (R Ill.) -- 2/6/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 531 -- Similar to H J Res 530. CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 2/6/58.
- H J Res 532 -- Similar to H J Res 532. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 2/6/58.
- H Con Res 256 -- Extend greetings of U.S. to Government and people of Israel on occasion of the 10th anniversary of independence of Israel. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 257 -- Similar to H Con Res 256. MORANO (R Conn.) -- 2/3/58.
- H Con Res 259 -- Request President to designate year 1960 as "Visit U.S.A. Year". WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H Con Res 263 -- Similar to H Con Res 259. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 2/6/58.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

- S Res 256 -- Establish a special committee on astronautics and space exploration. JOHNSON (D Texas), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Stennis (D Miss.), Symington (D Mo.), Bridges (R N.H.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Flanders (R Vt.) -- 2/5/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.

- S Res 257 -- Amend rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate re standing committees. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 2/5/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.

HOUSE

- HR 10436 -- Provide for procurement and installation of mechanism for recording votes in House of Representatives. GLENN (R N.J.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Administration.
- H J Res 525 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. to establish a commission to determine the inability of a President to discharge powers and duties of office of President. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H Con Res 258 -- Establish an emergency joint congressional committee to investigate and study and make recommendations re control of air space of U.S. HILLINGS (R Calif.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Rules.
- H Res 471 -- Print 7,500 additional copies of HR 9467, 85th Congress, 1st session. FORAND (D R.I.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Administration.
- H Res 472 -- Provide that potato soup be included on menu of House of Representatives restaurant and branches thereof as often as possible. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Administration.
- H Res 473 -- Establish a Special Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration. COAD (D Iowa) -- 2/6/58 -- House Rules.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

- S 3224 -- Improve opportunities for small business concerns to obtain a fair proportion of Government purchases and contracts; facilitate procurement of property and services by Government. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 2/4/58 -- Senate Government Operations.

HOUSE

- HR 10431 -- Provide for improved methods of stating budget estimates and estimates for deficiency and supplemental appropriations. DELAY (D N.J.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Government Operations.
- HR 10565 -- Improve opportunities for small-business concerns to obtain a fair proportion of Government purchases and contracts; facilitate procurement of property and services by Government. DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) -- 2/6/58 -- House Government Operations.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 3238 -- Direct Secretary of Commerce to conduct a particular survey in order to assist in promoting economic welfare of Indians living on Indian reservations in N.D. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 2/5/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3243 -- Permit certain foreign students to attend District of Columbia Teachers College on same basis as a resident of D.C. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 2/6/58 -- Senate District of Columbia.

HOUSE

- HR 10423 -- Grant status of public lands to certain reef lands and vesting authority in Commissioner of Public Lands of Territory of Hawaii re reef lands having status of public lands. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 2/3/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 10424 -- Authorize donation of certain surplus personal property to Territory of Hawaii. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 2/3/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 10482 -- Create a Washington Metropolitan Area Authority with certain powers over terminal and transportation facilities in Washington metropolitan area. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 10572 -- Permit certain foreign students to attend District of Columbia Teachers College on same basis as resident of D.C. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 2/6/58 -- House District of Columbia.
- H Con Res 260 -- Request delay of further action under title I of act of August 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 961). SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 2/4/58 -- House District of Columbia.
- H Con Res 262 -- Express sense of Congress that Commissioners of D.C. proceed at once with construction of bridge over Potomac River as authorized and directed by act of Aug. 30, 1954. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 2/6/58 -- House District of Columbia.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

HOUSE

- HR 10443 -- Confer jurisdiction upon Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon claims of State of California. KING (D Calif.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 10465 -- Amend act of Sept. 11, 1957. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 10486 -- Amend section 4083, title 18, U.S.C., re penitentiary imprisonment. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 10581 -- Amend section 1461 of title 18 of U.S.C. re mailing of obscene matter. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 2/6/58 -- House Judiciary.

- HR 10582 -- Amend sections 1461 and 1462 of title 18 of U.S.C. to make applicable re venue provisions of section 3237 of such title. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 2/6/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 522 -- Authorize Attorney General to establish an Institute of Corrections for training and instruction of corrections personnel selected by States and their municipal subdivisions in field of correctional methods and techniques. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 526 -- Punish imparting of false information concerning bombs and other destructive substances. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

- S 3212 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to compensate certain persons who sustained damages by reason of fluctuations in water level of Lake of Woods. THYE (R Minn.) 2/3/58 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 3218 -- Amend Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, for purpose of encouraging control and improvement of areas adjacent to National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. KUCHEL (R Calif.) -- 2/3/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 3220 -- Amend Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 to authorize appropriations for forest highways for fiscal years ending June 30, 1960, and June 30, 1961. MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Anderson (D N.M.), Jackson (D Wash.), Church (D Idaho) -- 2/4/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 3225 -- Provide for acquisition of lands by U.S. required for reservoir created by construction of Fort Randall Dam on Missouri River so far as it affects the Crow Creek Sioux Reservation, S.D. CASE (R S.D.), Mundt (R S.D.) -- 2/4/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3231 -- Check growth of unemployment by providing for Federal assistance to States and local governments for construction of needed public works and public improvements. GORE (D Tenn.) -- 2/5/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 3242 -- Change name of reservoir above Garrison Dam and known as Garrison Reservoir or Garrison Lake to Lake Sakakawea. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 2/6/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 3246 -- Provide for disposal of federally owned property at an obsolescent canalized waterway. MORTON (R Ky.) -- 2/6/58 -- Senate Government Operations.
- S 3247 -- Re mining claims on lands within national forests. NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Smith (R Maine), Morse (D Ore.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Carroll (D Colo.), Douglas (D Ill.), Clark (D Pa.), Proxmire (D Wis.) -- 2/6/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3253 -- Amend title 18 of U.S.C. to prohibit certain interference with Federal construction projects. CURTIS (R Neb.), McClellan (D Ark.), Mundt (R S.D.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Allott (R Colo.) -- 2/6/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 10422 -- Amend Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 to increase mileage of National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 10426 -- Provide that Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 (P.L. 627, 84th Cong., ch. 462, 2d sess.) be amended to increase period in which actual construction commence on rights-of-way acquired in anticipation of such construction from 5 years to 7 years following fiscal year in which such request is made. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 10445 -- Change name of reservoir above Garrison Dam and known as Garrison Reservoir or Garrison Lake to Lake Sakakawea. KRUEGER (R N.D.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 10447 -- Provide a preliminary examination and survey of Prospect Harbor, Maine in interest of navigation. MCINTIRE (R Maine) -- 2/3/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 10485 -- Similar to HR 10445 -- BURDICK (R N.D.) -- 2/4/58.
- HR 10488 -- Revise Federal-aid highway laws of U.S. FALLON (D Md.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 10507 -- Similar to HR 10422. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 2/4/58.
- HR 10509 -- Similar to HR 10422. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 2/4/58.
- HR 10511 -- Similar to HR 10488. MCGREGOR (R Ohio) -- 2/4/58.
- HR 10512 -- Similar to HR 10422. JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 2/4/58.
- HR 10528 -- Amend P.L. 177, 62d Congress, approved June 4, 1912. ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 2/5/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 10531 -- Similar to HR 10422. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 2/5/58.
- HR 10540 -- Similar to HR 10422. GEORGE (R Kan.) -- 2/5/58.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

- S 3251 -- Preserve rates of compensation of wage board employees whose positions are reduced in grade. BEALL (R Md.) -- 2/6/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

- HR 10429 -- Increase rates of basic salary of employees in postal field service. DEL- LAY (D N.J.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 10430 -- Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of Federal Government. DELAY (D N.J.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

- HR 10483 -- Amend Civil Service Act of Jan. 16, 1883, to eliminate provisions of section 9 thereof concerning two or more members of a family in competitive civil service. BROYHILL (R Va.) (by request) -- 2/4/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 10484 -- Amend Civil Service Act of Jan. 16, 1883, to eliminate requirement of apportionment of appointments to competitive civil service. BROYHILL (R Va.) (by request) -- 2/4/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 10495 -- Amend part of act of June 9, 1896 (29 Stat. 313) re establishment of postal stations and branch post offices to permit them to be established within 10 miles of boundary of adjoining city. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 10496 -- Revise law re dispatch of mail from post offices. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 10497 -- Further amend first sentence of act of Jan. 20, 1888 (25 Stat. 1), as amended, by repealing restrictive provisions re form of publishers' bills, receipts and orders for subscriptions enclosed in publications mailed at second-class rates of postage. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 10504 -- Make provisions of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act applicable to certain civilian employees of nonappropriated fund instrumentalities of Armed Forces. ROBESON (D Va.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 10539 -- Provide certain benefits for Government employees employed as fire fighters. FORAND (D R.I.) -- 2/5/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 10545 -- Amend section 70, title 5, U.S.C. (18 Stat. 109). MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 2/5/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- H Con Res 261 -- Express sense of Congress re utilization of Post Office Department vehicles and personnel for first-aid and other emergency purposes in event of enemy attack or other emergency. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 2/5/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 3217 -- Amend section 1 (14) (a) of Interstate Commerce Act to insure adequacy of national railroad freight car supply. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/3/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 3229 -- Provide a 5-year program of assistance to enable depressed segments of fishing industry in U.S. to regain a favorable economic status. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Smith (R Maine), Payne (R Maine), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 2/5/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 3245 -- Amend Bankruptcy Act re priority of debts owed by a bankrupt to workmen servants, clerks and certain salesmen. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 2/6/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 10427 -- Amend Shipping Act, 1916, to provide for licensing independent foreign freight forwarders. CRETTELLA (R Conn.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 10437 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to undertake certain activities at request of public or private parties at expense of requesting party. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 10438 -- Provide for issuance of dealers' aircraft registration certificates. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 10449 -- Amend section 3 of title 35 of U.S.C., expressly providing for Assistant Commissioner of Trademarks. MAHON (D Texas) -- 2/3/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 10450 -- Authorize construction and sale by Federal Maritime Board of a passenger vessel for operation in Pacific Ocean. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 10453 -- Create a Small Business Capital Bank System to make available to small business a source of equity and long-term loan capital where such capital is not available on reasonable terms from existing private sources. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Banking and Currency.
- HR 10459 -- Increase lending authority of Export-Import Bank of Washington. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Banking and Currency.
- HR 10460 -- Similar to HR 10459. TALLE (R Iowa) -- 2/3/58.
- HR 10494 -- Amend section 5210 of Revised Statutes to provide that lists of shareholders of national banks be available for inspection by committees of Congress. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Banking and Currency.
- HR 10527 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended, to equalize rights in distribution of identified merchandise. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/5/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 10529 -- Provide a 5-year program of assistance to enable depressed segments of fishing industry in U.S. to regain a favorable economic status. BATES (R Mass.) -- 2/5/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 10533 -- Authorize construction and sale by Federal Maritime Board of a superliner passenger vessel equivalent to steamship United States. DELAY (D N.J.) -- 2/5/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 10534 -- Authorize construction and sale by Federal Maritime Board of a passenger vessel for operation in Pacific Ocean. DELAY (D N.J.) -- 2/5/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Bills - 5

- HR 10536 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit granting of authority to broadcast subscription television programs. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/5/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 10537 -- Clarify existing law re subscription television operations. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/5/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 10544 -- Prohibit charging a fee to view telecasts in private homes. MORRISON (D La.) -- 2/5/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 10546 -- Repeal the act requiring inspection and certification of certain vessels carrying passengers. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 2/5/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 10562 -- Similar to HR 10536. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 2/6/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 10573 -- Define parts of certain types of footwear. NIMTZ (R Ind.) -- 2/6/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- H Res 470 -- Express sense of the House that those of several States and Territories which have not done so should enact into law substance of Uniform Vehicle Code, Act I. BYRNE (R Ill.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

TAXES & TARIFFS

SENATE

- S 3214 -- Reduce to 2 years period of limitations for assessment and for filing claim for credit or refund of internal revenue taxes; provide that interest on underpayments and overpayments of internal revenue taxes not accrue during any period during which time for assessment of tax has been extended by agreement. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 2/3/58 -- Senate Finance.
- S 3226 -- Permit a taxpayer who has attained age of 65 and is disabled, or whose spouse has attained age of 65 and is disabled, to deduct up to \$20,000 of medical expenses incurred in any year. LONG (D La.) -- 2/4/58 -- Senate Finance.
- S 3234 -- Repeal suspension of certain import taxes on copper. WATKINS (R Utah), Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- 2/5/58 -- Senate Finance.
- S 3232 -- Amend section 170 (b) (1) (C) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re unlimited deduction for charitable contributions. FLANDERS (R Vt.) -- 2/5/58 -- Senate Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 10440 -- Provide a minimum initial program of tax relief for small business and for persons engaged in small business. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Ways and Means.

- HR 10442 -- Provide that a foreign tax credit need not be adjusted where a difference between taxes accrued and taxes paid resulted from a difference in rate of exchange and where taxpayer was not permitted to convert amount of tax. KING (D Calif.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 10448 -- Repeal manufacturers' excise tax on passenger automobiles and trucks. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 10479 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to establish a 27 1/2 percentage depletion allowance for minerals mined as a source of synthetic oil or gas. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 10491 -- Reduce individual income taxes by 10 percent of tax on first \$1,000 of taxable income and 5 percent on all tax over \$1,000, to reduce tax on net long-term capital gains in case of assets held over 2 years to a maximum rate of 16 percent and in case of taxpayers over 65 years of age to 10 percent. KEAN (R N.J.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 10492 -- Regulate foreign commerce of U.S. by establishing quantitative restrictions on importation of hardwood plywood. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 10499 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to establish an initial program of tax adjustment for small and independent business and for persons engaged in small and independent business. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 10503 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for certain amounts paid by a teacher for his further education. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 10506 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase amount of personal income tax exemption allowed a taxpayer for a dependent from \$600 to \$1,000 for any taxable year in which such dependent is a student attending school at the college level or above. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 10538 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional \$2,400 exemption from income tax for certain amounts received as retirement annuities or pensions. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/5/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 10543 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for expenses of tuition and certain other fees and charges (within specified limits) paid by him for his education or the education of his spouse or any of his dependents. MAY (R Conn.) -- 2/5/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 10566 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for certain amounts paid by a teacher for his further education. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 2/6/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- H J Res 524 -- Grant consent of Congress to States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island to enter into a compact to provide uniform tax treatment of nonresidents. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Judiciary.

Committee Briefs

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

The Senate Feb. 6 named Sen. Alan Bible (D Nev.) Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee. Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) was appointed a member of the Committee.

Rep. Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.) Feb. 8 became Acting Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. He replaced Chairman Thomas S. Gordon (D Ill.), who relinquished his duties because of ill health.

GOVERNMENT SECRECY

Vice President J. Russell Wiggins of the American Society of Newspaper Editors (ASNE) Feb. 7 urged passage of a bill (HR 2767) to clarify by amendment a 1789 "housekeeping statute" used to withhold non-classified information. Wiggins, vice president and executive editor of the Washington Post, told the House Government Operations Government Information Subcommittee that passage "will help alter a climate in which secrecy is becoming pervasive in the Federal establishment -- suffocatingly pervasive." (Weekly Report, p. 131)

NATIONAL DEBT LIMIT

Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) Feb. 7 proposed granting a \$5 billion increase in the national debt limit for 12 months, instead of the 18-month period requested by President Eisenhower and approved Jan. 13 by the House (HR 9955). Williams, at a Senate Finance Committee hearing, suggested the \$5 billion increase to Feb. 1, 1959, to be followed by a \$3 billion increase to June 30, 1959. The ceiling then would return to its current \$275 billion limit. Budget Director Percival F. Brundage said he "personally wouldn't think that would be an unreasonable way to handle it." (Weekly Report, p. 123)

SPACE CONTROL

Loftus Becker, State Department legal adviser, Feb. 11 told the House Foreign Affairs National Security Subcommittee he opposed any immediate action on proposals for a special conference on space regulation. In closed session testimony released Feb. 13, Becker also opposed immediate establishment of a United Nations convention for this purpose or giving the task to the International Civil Aviation Organization. Becker cautioned against "too precipitate" action to set up detailed space rules without more information from scientists.

AGENCY PROBE STALLS, COUNSEL AND CHAIRMAN LEAVE

A probe of whether Government regulatory agencies have followed the intent of Congress stalled Feb. 10 when the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Special Legislative Oversight Subcommittee voted to fire its chief counsel, Dr. Bernard Schwartz, and Subcommittee Chairman Morgan Moulder (D Mo.) resigned. The developments:

Feb. 7 -- After a closed meeting Moulder said Federal Communications Commissioner Richard A. Mack (D), might be questioned in secret about his role in awarding Channel 10 in Miami to a subsidiary of National Airlines. The FCC award of the channel was contrary to the recommendation of the hearing examiner, Herbert Sharfman.

Feb. 8 -- The Little Rock Arkansas Gazette said Schwartz submitted \$400.73 in expense vouchers, in August 1957, some of which were for hotel expenses when he stayed in his apartment in New York. Schwartz called the charges "sheer nonsense." He said none of the money was for hotel charges and that his actual expenses on those New York business trips were \$1,000. He said he paid the difference himself. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) called the charges shocking, adding that Schwartz should resign if the charges were true.

Feb. 10 -- The Washington Post quoted Schwartz as charging that: (1) most of the Subcommittee members were trying to smother the facts about dealings with regulatory agencies by Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams, Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, former Under Secretary of Commerce Robert B. Murray Jr., former New York Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R), an unnamed FCC commissioner and "possibly" Vice President Richard M. Nixon; (2) Harris cleared his (Schwartz's) appointment as counsel with White House Presidential Counsel Gerald D. Morgan; (3) Herman Beasley, Subcommittee chief clerk, had been assigned by Harris to "spy" on Schwartz. The article also quoted from what it said was the Jan. 30, 1957, confidential transcript of a closed Subcommittee meeting. The transcript as quoted showed Schwartz had leaked his 28-page memo to the New York Times during a Federal Bar Assn. reception. Schwartz was quoted as admitting he showed documents to the Times "involving Gov. Dewey where Gov. Dewey got a fee of \$100,000 from Eastern Air Lines for what seems to be very peculiar legal work." According to the transcript, Rep. John Bell Williams (D Miss.) said an original FCC document "relating to political activities" of Nelson P. Poynter, publisher of the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times and an applicant for a television license, was missing from the FCC's files and believed to be in possession of the Subcommittee. He then asked Schwartz if he thought it "would be rather unusual for that particular document to disappear in view of the fact that Mr. Gelman (Norman Gelman, employee of the St. Petersburg Times on leave on an American Political Science Assn. fellowship and resigned member of the Subcommittee staff) has such close connections with the

Poynter family?" Schwartz vouched for Gelman's loyalty to the Subcommittee staff.

Moulder at 7:20 p.m. announced Schwartz had been fired as counsel. The vote reportedly was 7-4. Harris accused Schwartz of "showing his complete contempt for most of the members of this Committee." Moulder resigned as Chairman at midnight, saying he was "powerless."

Schwartz took his investigatory files to the hotel suite of Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) and then to the apartment of Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.)

Feb. 11 -- Schwartz at 12:35 a.m. received a subpoena to bring his files to the Subcommittee at 10 a.m. He later released a statement saying that "for some months now I have known that this Subcommittee was not interested in a real investigation, but was instead engaged in an attempt at a bipartisan whitewash.... I accuse the majority of this Subcommittee, in order to further their own partisan interests, of joining an unholy alliance between big business and the White House to obtain a whitewash; I accuse Mr. Harris of hypocritically posing publicly as a supporter of an investigation which he has done everything in his power to suppress.... I accuse the majority of the Subcommittee of firing me knowing that I have secured evidence of the payment of money to an FCC Commissioner in a comparative television case...." Harris at 10 a.m. took over as Subcommittee Chairman.

Feb. 12 -- Morse said he would return the files Schwartz left with him but would demand an agency investigation by the Senate. He said the files showed "the Administration is honeycombed with political immorality." House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) said he wanted the agency investigation to continue.

President G. T. Baker of National Airlines said his firm did not ask nor get help from Mrs. Eisenhower's brother-in-law, Col. George Gordon Moore (ret.), or FCC Commissioner Mack in winning Channel 10 in Miami.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch said Dewey had refused to furnish the Subcommittee records of his law firm pertaining to its work in winning a Mexico City route for Eastern Airlines.

Feb. 13 -- At an open hearing, Schwartz produced cancelled checks from Subcommittee files indicating FCC Commissioner Richard A. Mack received \$2,650 from Thurman A. Whiteside, an attorney representing a National Airlines subsidiary when it successfully applied to the FCC for a TV license.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) expressed confidence in Harris as Subcommittee Chairman, said there "is not a word of truth" in reports that House leaders voted for the agency inquiry only after being assured Harris would not head it.

Attorney General William P. Rogers ordered a "complete investigation" by the FBI of Schwartz's allegations that Mack received \$2,650 from "a fixer."

Morse introduced a resolution asking a select Senate committee to probe the agencies, declaring there was "more than enough" for both bodies to investigate.

POSTAL RATE INCREASE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On proposed postal rate increases. (Weekly Report, p. 128)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 6 -- President Horace H. Nahm of the Assn. of First Class Mailers opposed increased postal rates, said they either would be passed on by business or profits would be reduced, "and Internal Revenue will be the loser."

Feb. 7 -- President Ray L. Hulick of the National Rural Letter Carriers' Assn. proposed a boost in carriers' mileage allowances to help meet increased costs of automobile operation on rural delivery routes.

Feb. 11 -- Four postmasters representing the National Assn. of Postmasters urged a flat 5-cent rate on all letters, said a split rate would be hard to administer and would not produce sufficient revenue.

Feb. 12 -- Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield, testifying on the President's proposed \$2 billion modernization program, said it not only would provide for adequate handling of increased mail volume, but also would give "the economy a timely lift." He said, however, the program "was not designed to be a public works program as such" and would be necessary even "if there were no unemployment." (Weekly Report, p. 200)

He urged a 5-cent rate increase on non-local letters, said it would raise \$175 million more annually than would be gained through the rate increases approved in 1957 by the House. (1957 Almanac, p. 685)

Feb. 13 -- Warner B. Shepherd, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., supported immediate rate increases.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Feb. 12 -- Detroit Postmaster Edward L. Baker said the National Assn. of Postmasters "is solidly behind" the Administration modernization project.

Feb. 13 -- Committee Chairman Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) said he opposed rate increases for post office construction, favored having the Government itself embark on a \$3 billion construction program with funds borrowed from the Government Employees Retirement Fund.

ECONOMIC REPORT

COMMITTEE -- Joint Economic.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On the Economic Report of the President. (Weekly Report, p. 101, 175)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 6 -- Federal Reserve Board Chairman William McChesney Martin Jr. said the economy, though strong, was suffering from the "inflationary excesses" of 1956-57. Martin warned that excessive stimulus during recession could jeopardize long-run stability.

Feb. 7 -- Treasury Secretary Robert B. Anderson said the Administration believed the current condition of the economy did not warrant tax cuts and that "growth in the economic system will reassert itself."

Feb. 10 -- Chairman Wright Patman (D Texas) said the Committee had asked the Administration to spell out its plans for emergency steps to end the current recession.

A panel of five economists disputed Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks' prediction that the economy would recover by November, but most said it should be on the way to recovery by that time.

ADMINISTRATION SCHOOL PLANS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
HELD HEARINGS -- On Administration proposals for educational aid. (Weekly Report, p. 177)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 6 -- Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Marion B. Folsom said the Nation's security might well depend upon prompt Federal action in educating scientists, mathematicians, engineers and teachers. He said he opposed a tax reduction for parents sending their children to college because it would help many not needing aid. Folsom said the Administration had deferred, but not abandoned, its school construction proposals, because it was feared their inclusion with other education items might hinder House passage.

Feb. 7 -- Under Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare John A. Perkins said a two-year survey of college facilities was being planned to ascertain what would be needed "to care for the oncoming tidal wave of students." He said the impact of an anticipated increase in college enrollments would not begin to be felt seriously for three or four years.

Dr. Lawrence G. Derthick, Commissioner of Education, said the proposed college scholarship program was designed so students already in college or those graduated in past years from high school could compete for Federal grants.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Feb. 6 -- Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D N.Y.) said he would "press" his anti-segregation amendment to science education bills "from here on in."

AUTO PRICE POLICIES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

RECEIVED HEARINGS -- On administered prices in the automobile industry. (Weekly Report, p. 175)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 7 -- American Motors Corp. President George Romney asked Congress to pass legislation to require the automobile industry to break up into smaller companies and the United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO) to disperse its bargaining power. He said the break-up point in any basic industry should come when a firm exceeds 35 percent of the total sales in the industry or 25 percent, if it is engaged in more than one basic industry. He said the UAW had monopolistic power on the automobile producer. Unless both of these "equally important" steps are taken, he said, the 1958 collective bargaining in the auto industry may send "another block-buster chain reaction wage-price spiral across industrial America." He also said the "demand for the smaller, commonsense automobile is sounding through the country." He said American Motors had not received "fair treatment" on defense work."

Feb. 10 -- Romney said UAW President Walter Reuther used the Subcommittee as a "sounding-board to spread over the country" the idea that auto price increases were unjustified by saying that prices were raised by \$5 for every \$1 in wage increases in the last decade. Romney said Reuther did not take into account increases in material and other costs. Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver commended Romney for his "frank and courageous" testimony.

Kefauver said the Subcommittee would resume hearings Feb. 19 to hear automobile dealers.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

COMMITTEE -- Joint Economic, Agricultural Policy Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Feb. 10 issued a report on commercial agriculture policy and its relation to economic growth and stability. The report was based on a seven-month study and December, 1957, hearings. (Weekly Report, p.8)

It said programs to improve farm income "apparently will be needed for a decade and perhaps longer." The report recommended four "main lines of attack": expansion of farm resources outlets; assistance in the shift of farm people into other jobs; aid to farm families in on-farm adjustments, and programs to improve farm income.

Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah), in separate views, said the current farm problem would continue unless gradual steps were taken "to eliminate the artificial stimulants" of Government subsidies. The Subcommittee report was supported by Chairman John Sparkman (D Ala.), and Reps. Wright Patman (D Texas), Henry O. Talle (R Iowa), and Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.). (Weekly Report, p. 176)

DAIRY LEGISLATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry, Agricultural Production, Marketing and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Feb. 12 approved clean bills to extend three current dairy programs due to expire June 30:

School milk program -- The Subcommittee approved a three-year extension and an annual authorization of \$75 million. (1956 Almanac, p. 442)

Brucellosis eradication -- The Subcommittee approved a two-year extension of the program to wipe out this cattle disease and an annual authorization of \$20 million. (1956 Almanac, p. 442)

The Subcommittee also approved a three-year extension of a program providing surplus dairy products to armed forces and Veterans Administration installations. No cost was given for this program.

TRANQUILIZING DRUGS

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On misleading advertising of tranquilizing drugs.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 11 -- Dr. Nathan S. Kline, director of research for the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene, said pharmaceutical firms manufacturing tranquilizers had toned down their promotion techniques. He said "excesses" of which he had complained in a June, 1957, editorial had "virtually disappeared."

Chairman John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) called for "closer and continuing scrutiny" over promotion of the drugs.

Feb. 12 -- Dr. J. Murray Steele, chairman of the committee on public health of the New York Academy of Medicine, said he had conducted a 1956 inquiry that charged extravagant and distorted literature was being distributed by some drug houses to the medical profession. He cited especially the omission of side-effects to be expected from the drugs. Steele said recent literature indicated the companies "certainly must have taken pains to eliminate some of the more fantastic ads."

SPACE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Thirteen Senators representing six committees Feb. 10 were named to the new Senate Special Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration. Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), sponsor of the resolution creating the committee, Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) and Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) were appointed from the Appropriations Committee. Other Senators named and the committees they represent: Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) and Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), Foreign Relations; Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) and Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Armed Services; Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) and John W. Bricker (R Ohio), Interstate and Foreign Commerce; John L. McClellan (D Ark.) and Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), Government Operations; Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) and Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Joint Atomic Energy. (Weekly Report, p. 178)

BASIC RESEARCH STATUS

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy, Research and Development Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On proposed increases in the basic research field. (Weekly Report, p. 177)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 10 -- Working scientists discussed aspects of the controlled thermonuclear research program. Dr. Richard F. Post of the Atomic Energy Commission's University of California radiation laboratory said the goal of harnessing the H-bomb reaction for electrical power eventually would be achieved but warned of difficult technical problems.

Dr. Arthur E. Ruark, chief of the AEC's thermonuclear research branch, said his project would be "in serious trouble" unless more funds were provided than the \$22.5 million asked for fiscal 1959.

Feb. 11 -- Dr. J. A. Van Allen, a scientist involved in the Explorer satellite project, said that "perhaps in another two or three months" the first detailed analysis of the cosmic ray experiment in the satellite would be available.

Feb. 13 -- Dr. Leonard Schiff of Stanford University said proposed construction of a two-mile-long atom smasher was still under consideration by the Government. He said the machine would be a "linear accelerator" of record size and power designed to accelerate electron "bullets" to close to the speed of light and send them against various types of atomic targets.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Feb. 10 -- Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Subcommittee on Military Applications of Atomic Energy announced the appointment of a 12-man "nuclear brain trust" to advise the group. Jackson said the 12 leaders in science, industry and education "represent a tremendous reservoir of knowledge."

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES REPORT

COMMITTEE -- House Un-American Activities.

ACTION -- Feb. 10 released its annual report, which said that "despite setbacks" to party finances and nominal membership, the Communist party had been able to infiltrate deeper into United States industry during the past year. The report said Committee hearings had "highlighted the growing use of the Communist technique of colonization of industry by small cadres of highly trained, disciplined party members."

PRESIDENTIAL DISABILITY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On Presidential disability proposals. (Weekly Report, p. 160)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 11 -- Justice Michael A. Musmanno of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in a prepared statement said Congress was the "only logical Government body" to determine Presidential disability. He proposed a constitutional amendment authorizing the President to delegate necessary powers to the Vice President in event of temporary incapacitation. Musmanno also suggested that Congress elect a second Vice President to hold office only when the Vice President served as Chief Executive. He also proposed creation of a permanent Presidential Disability Commission, consisting of members of the Senate and House Judiciary Committees.

Martin Taylor, chairman of the New York State Bar Association's Presidential disability subcommittee, proposed a constitutional amendment stating that "the commencement and termination of inability shall be determined by such method as Congress by law shall provide."

TAX REVISION

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On general tax revision. (Weekly Report, p. 175).

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 7 -- Clarence D. Laylin, representing the Council of State Chambers of Commerce urged Congress to lower maximum individual income tax rates from 91 to 82 percent and the minimum rate from 20 to 19 percent, with further gradual rate reductions to a top rate of 50 percent. He proposed an immediate cut in corporation income taxes from 52 to 50 percent with the rate gradually to be lowered to 47 percent.

Carter W. Atkins, executive director of the Connecticut Public Expenditure Council, urged the Federal Government to relinquish estate, gift and all possible excise taxation to state and local governments.

California Democratic National Committeeman Paul Ziffren said current "confiscatory" sur-taxes did not produce revenue, "but they do create irresistible incentives for leakages, loopholes and gimmicks." Chief Economist Gerhard Colm of the National Planning Assn. said temporary increases in defense contracts probably would not stimulate a business upturn, but that he would not currently recommend a tax reduction.

VETERANS' FUND RAISING

COMMITTEE -- House Veterans' Affairs.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On fund raising campaigns by or in behalf of veterans.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 11 -- Representatives of the American Legion and the American Veterans of World War II and Korea (AMVETS) said they were taking steps to protect their organizations from phony fund raisers. Miles D. Kennedy of the Legion and Norman S. Carroll of AMVETS told of trouble from high pressure fund raisers who passed on to veterans only a small part of the money they collected from the public. Carroll said the Internal Revenue Service should keep closer control of tax-exempt groups by issuing annual letters authorizing their special status rather than granting a single long-term authorization.



Floor Action

LABOR SUPPLEMENTAL

The House and Senate Feb. 10 passed by voice votes and sent to the President a \$43,400,000 Labor Department supplemental appropriation bill (H J Res 533) providing fiscal 1958 funds for unemployment compensation. Of the total, \$25 million will go to Korean War veterans, \$18.4 million will go to former Federal employees.

President Eisenhower, in his Jan. 13 budget estimates, recommended an additional \$8 million for veterans' payments and \$14.5 million for Federal employees' compensation. He increased his requests Jan. 22, however, following a Budget Bureau report that regular appropriations would be exhausted by Feb. 15. (For latest unemployment figures, see Weekly Report, p. 199, 177.)

BACKGROUND -- Congress in 1957 appropriated for unemployment compensation payments \$36,800,000 for veterans, which was \$5,200,000 less than the President's request, and \$25 million for Federal employees -- \$7 million less than the President asked. The House Appropriations Committee Feb. 7 approved the supplemental request (H Rept 1331), and the Senate Appropriations Committee Feb. 7 authorized its chairman, Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), to bring up the measure on the floor following House action.

DISASTER LOANS

The House Feb. 10 passed by voice vote and sent to the President a bill (S 2920) to provide disaster loans to small businesses suffering losses in areas of excessive rainfall.

PROVISIONS -- Weekly Report, p. 150.

BACKGROUND -- S 2920, passed by the Senate Jan. 27, was reported Feb. 10 by the House Banking and Currency Committee (H Rept 1333), without amendment.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES FUNDS

The House Feb. 10 began debate on a bill (HR 10589) to appropriate \$14.8 million in fiscal 1959 funds for the Executive Offices of the President. Further action was suspended, by an 85-67 teller vote, after Appropriations Committee members disagreed on the current financial situation of the Civil Rights Commission.

BACKGROUND -- The commission was set up under the Civil Rights Act of 1957. (1957 Almanac, p. 553) It held its first meeting Jan. 3 but has yet to pick a staff or be confirmed by the Senate.

On Jan. 6 the President allocated \$200,000 to the commission from his emergency fund. He later requested \$750,000 for the commission in fiscal 1959.

The House Appropriations Committee, in reporting HR 10589 (H Rept 1332) Feb. 7, "deferred action" on commission funds the request was not prepared by the commission. The Committee voted down a motion by Rep. Charles A. Boyle (D Ill.) to grant the funds.

DEBATE -- Feb. 10 -- George W. Andrews (D Ala.), floor manager for the bill -- The commission has no staff to justify the appropriation.

John Taber (R N.Y.) -- The Committee should hold a hearing on the budget request before the bill is acted upon. The denial of funds meant that the commission could not spend the remaining \$195,000 allocated to it.

LABOR LAWS

By Congressional Quarterly

The investigations of a Senate committee into improper labor practices have led to proposals for labor legislation by President Eisenhower and labor leaders. How's your knowledge of labor's situation today? You are an expert with 4 correct answers.

1. Q--The President has asked Congress to extend the coverage of the minimum wage law to additional workers. What is the current hourly minimum wage for those covered by the law: (a) 75 cents; (b) \$1; (c) \$1.25?

A--(b). A law raising the minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1 was signed by the President in August, 1955, and became effective in March, 1956. It was estimated that the law applied to about 25 million persons.

2. Q--True or false: The 1st Session of the 85th Congress did not enact any major labor legislation.

A--True. Action was completed on a minor bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act's application overseas, and a bill providing for inspection of union financial reports was passed by the Senate. Hearings were held on minimum wage extension.

3. Q--The President has backed legislation to require unions to file certain information with the Labor Department. Which of the following types of information was not included: (a) non-Communist affidavits by union officers; (b) details of union health, welfare and pension plans; (c) verification of opportunities for election of union officers by secret ballot?

A--(a). The President asked for elimination of the requirement for union officers to sign non-Communist affidavits in view of the enactment of the Communist Control Act of 1954.

4. Q--Match the following with their posts:

James P. Mitchell (a) President of the United Auto Workers
George Meany (b) Founder of the American Federation of Labor
Walter P. Reuther (c) Secretary of Labor
Samuel Gompers (d) President of the AFL-CIO

A--Mitchell, c; Meany, d; Reuther, a; Gompers, b.

5. Q--The National Labor Relations Board administers: (a) the Walsh-Healy Public Contracts Act; (b) the Fair Labor Standards Act; (c) the Taft-Hartley Act?

A--(c). The Board is composed of five members and a General Counsel, all appointed by the President. Charges of unfair practices or petitions for elections are filed with the Board's regional offices serving the area where the case arises.

6. Q--True or false: The Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 (Taft-Hartley) does not apply to domestic servants or agricultural laborers.

A--True. By its terms, the act also does not apply to employees in a business or industry where a labor dispute would not affect interstate commerce.

Check your Congressional Quarterly Almanacs for additional details and background information on the news of Congress appearing in the Weekly Reports. Published since 1944, the CQ Almanac is fully indexed and cross referenced.



Political Spending Republicans report spending almost three times as much as Democrats on politics in 1957, and in big contributions the GOP had it all over its rivals. Democrats, however, won the two big contests of the year -- the special Senate elections in Texas and Wisconsin. Fifteen GOP organizations reported \$2.9 million in expenditures; six Democratic groups spent nearly \$1.1 million. Organized labor accounts for 5 percent of the spending, ten miscellaneous groups for the rest. The year's activities, however, left most of the major political committees in the red. (Page 183)

Trade Showdown

What promises to be the most extensive and expensive lobby battle of 1958 officially gets underway with the opening of hearings on the Reciprocal Trade Program. President Eisenhower is asking for a five-year extension of his authority to lower tariffs, and lobbyists on both sides of the issue are arming for a showdown. They regard the hearings as a source of impressive facts and figures with which to pummel the fence-sitters in the 435-Member House. Just how many of these are involved is an open question, but the number may be substantially larger than it was in 1955. (Page 195)

Gas Bill Cooked

The natural gas bill appeared dead for at least another year following publication of a letter from H.J. (Jack) Porter, Texas Republican National Committeeman, soliciting funds for an "appreciation dinner" for House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.). The letter asked Texans to purchase tickets to fete Martin for his friendship to the Texas oil and gas industry. It would be up to Martin, wrote Porter, to muster at least 65 percent of the GOP Representatives "in order to pass the gas bill this year." GOP National Chairman Meade Alcorn, with the approval of President Eisenhower, denied any connection with the Porter letter, as did Martin. (Page 191)

Living Corpse

Five months after Little Rock, the "corpse" of the GOP party in the South is very much alive and kicking, and Republicans are optimistic about their long-run chances in the South. This year's campaign will be essentially a holding action, but it is a holding action Republicans are confident they can win. Republican leaders have scant hopes for 1958 beyond retaining the 10 current seats in the South, but for 1960 and later years, they still have big plans. (Page 189)

Agency Probe

A slight, 34-year-old New York law professor continued to make giant-sized headlines and accusations even after he was fired as counsel of the Legislative Oversight Subcommittee investigating regulatory agencies. He charged his former employers with smothering the investigation and proceeded to ride around Washington one night to show Senators what he had found out. The Subcommittee chairman resigned in the process, and the Senate was asked to get in on the act by investigating the agencies on its own. (Page 207)

Jobless Jitters

A record increase in unemployment was reported by the Commerce and Labor Departments for the December-January period. The monthly rise was called the sharpest since 1941, the unemployed total the highest since 1950. The report led President Eisenhower to issue a statement of confidence that the downswing would end by March. To back up his assurances, the President issued a special "Fact Paper" enumerating programs and proposals on hand to meet the economic situation. (Pages 199, 200)

Postal Programs

Fast on the heels of a report of sharp unemployment increases, the White House announced that a \$2 billion post office modernization program would be presented to Congress. The White House said the program had been planned for some time, but by its very nature would afford Nation-wide job opportunities. Postmaster General Summerfield told a Senate committee the proposal was not designed as a public works program, was necessary regardless of the state of the economy. He also urged action on postal rate increases. (Pages 200, 208)